



2016/2017

KZN 237

Integrated Development Plan
2016/2017

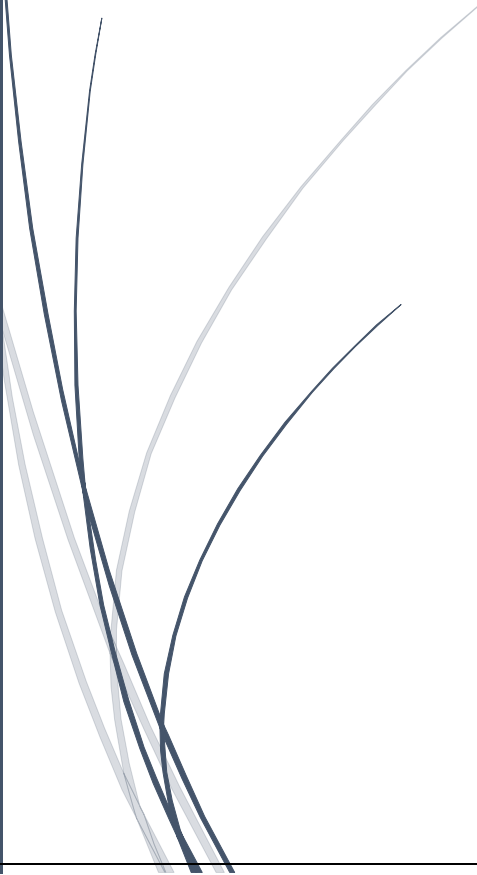


Table of Contents

GLOSSARY.....	5
SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
1. Integrated Development Plan.....	1
2. Who are we?.....	1
MUNICIPAL VISION.....	0
MUNICIPAL MISSION.....	0
SECTION B: PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES & GOVERNMENT POLICIES & IMPERATIVES	1
SECTION B.2.....	1
2.1. GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES	1
As such, these are the primary objectives of KZN 237 LM as a local government structure. As stipulated in Section 152 (2) the municipality will strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1).....	
2.2. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (VISION 2030)	1
2.3. NEW GROWTH PATH.....	2
2.4. KZN PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	3
2.5. Back to Basics.....	4
2.6. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT	5
2.7. MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA)	5
2.8. MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT	5
2.9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (IGR).....	6
2.10. The 12 National Outcomes	6
2.11. STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS	7
2.12. State of the Province of KZN Address	7
2.13. Back to basics.....	7
2.14. KZN PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	8
2.15. Local Government Outcome 9	9
2.16. Local Government Turnaround Strategy	10
2.17. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT	11
2.18. MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA)	11
2.19. MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT.....	12
2.20. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (IGR).....	12
DEMOGRAPHICS.....	14

Population.....	14
Population groups.....	14
Population by age	15
Education profile.....	16
Gender Profile	17
Individual Monthly Incomes	17
Key challenges.....	19
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	19
Service Delivery and Infrastructure	19
Local Economic Development.....	19
Spatial AND Environmental.....	1
Environmental Analysis.....	1
LAND INVASION AND INFORMAL LAND ALLOCATION	1
MUNICIPAL STRATEGY to Unlock the Key Challenges	0
SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	1
1. Cross cutting intervention.....	1
Wards and Traditional Authority	1
Land Claims / Reform.....	2
Hydrology.....	0
Air Quality	0
Private Sector Development	0
URBAN EDGE	0
Biodiversity (Including Protected Areas)	0
Climate Change	0
Environmental Management and Sector Plans:	0
Integrated Waste Management Plan.....	1
Identified Environmental Challenges.....	1
General Strategies / Intervention	1
Adaptation and Mitigation Measures:.....	1
Transport:.....	2
Biodiversity:	2
Water:	2
Food Security:	2

Health:.....	2
Waste Management and Pollution:	2
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	0
Household services	0
Dwelling Type.....	0
Annual Income per household.....	1
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.....	3
Municipal Transformation	3
ORGANOGRAM: please view annexure A for detailed organogram.....	3
Powers and Functions of Municipality.....	1
Municipal Institutional Capacity and Status on Critical Posts.....	1
HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY	1
KZN 237 Policies	1
Infrastructure Analysis	2
Electricity.....	2
Electricity.....	0
KZN 237 PROJECTS	0
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG).....	0
Community Services.....	3
Department of Human settlements.....	5
Department of Economic Development and Tourism	8
Department of health Projects	17
uThukela District Municipality	17
Water and sanitation projects	17
SANITATIONS	2
Sector Plans.....	3

GLOSSARY

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AG	Auditor General
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASSA	Actuarial Society of South Africa
AWG	PGDP Action Work Groups
BMI	Body Mass Index
BR&E	Business Retention and Expansion Programme
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CO ²	Carbon Dioxide
COHOD	Committee of Heads of Department
CONCOURT	Constitutional court
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CWP	Community Work Programme
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DCOGTA / COGTA	Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DCSL	Department of Community Safety and Liaison
DEDTEA Affairs	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DM	District Municipality
DM	Disaster Management
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Health
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DoL	Department of Labour
DPW	Department of Public Works
DOT	Department of Transport
DTP	Dube Trade Port
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DSD	Department of Social Development
DWAS	Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDR	Effective Dependency Ratio
EKZNW	Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESID	Economic and Strategic Infrastructure Development
TVET as FET	Technical Vocational Education and Training Institutions (formerly known
Further Education and Training)	
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP-R	Gross Domestic Product - Regional
GVA	Gross Value Add
ha	Hectare
HALE	Health Adjusted Life Expectancy

HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HOD	Head of Department
HRD	Resource Development i.e. Namely ICT Information, Communication, and Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
JCPS	Justice, Community Protection and Security
KZN DOT	KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport
KZN EC	KZN Economic Council
LED	Local Economic Development
M, E & R	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
Mb	Mega bytes
MEC	Minister of Executive Council
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Mega Watts
N2	National Route 2
N3	National Route 3
NDA	CARA National Department of Agriculture, Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983)
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NPC	National Planning Commission
NDP	National Development Plan
OTP	The Office of the Premier
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	2011 KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
DGDP	District Growth and Development Plan
PHD	Doctor of Philosophy
PICC	SIP Provincial Infrastructure Coordinating Committee Strategic Infrastructure Project
POP	Points of Presence
PPC	Provincial Planning Commission
ppm	Parts Per Million
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
PSEDS	Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
R&D	Research and Development

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Integrated Development Plan

Chapter 5 and Section 25 of Local Government Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), requires that the Municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all-inclusive and a strategic plan for the development of the municipality, and that the plan be reviewed annually.

As a result of the re-determination of boundaries in terms of section 21 of Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998), certain municipalities will be disestablished and their former areas of jurisdiction merged under new municipalities to be established, while certain other municipalities will be disestablished and their former areas of jurisdiction incorporated into the areas of jurisdiction of one or more existing municipalities.

KZN 237 Local Municipality is a newly formulated municipality which will begin its existence after the 2016 Local Government election, this new Municipality will be formed by the joining of two Municipalities namely Umtshezi Local Municipality KZN 235 and Imbabazane Local Municipality KZN 236 to form KZN 237 Local Municipality. The official name of KZN 237 has not yet been promulgated at this time, however the process of naming the municipality is in place.

As per section 14 notice of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 Municipalities which are merging are required to prepare a Consolidated Integrated Development Plan by the two municipalities. Accordingly KZN 237 Local Municipality has prepared its Draft IDP for the 2016/2017 financial year in accordance.

2. Who are we?

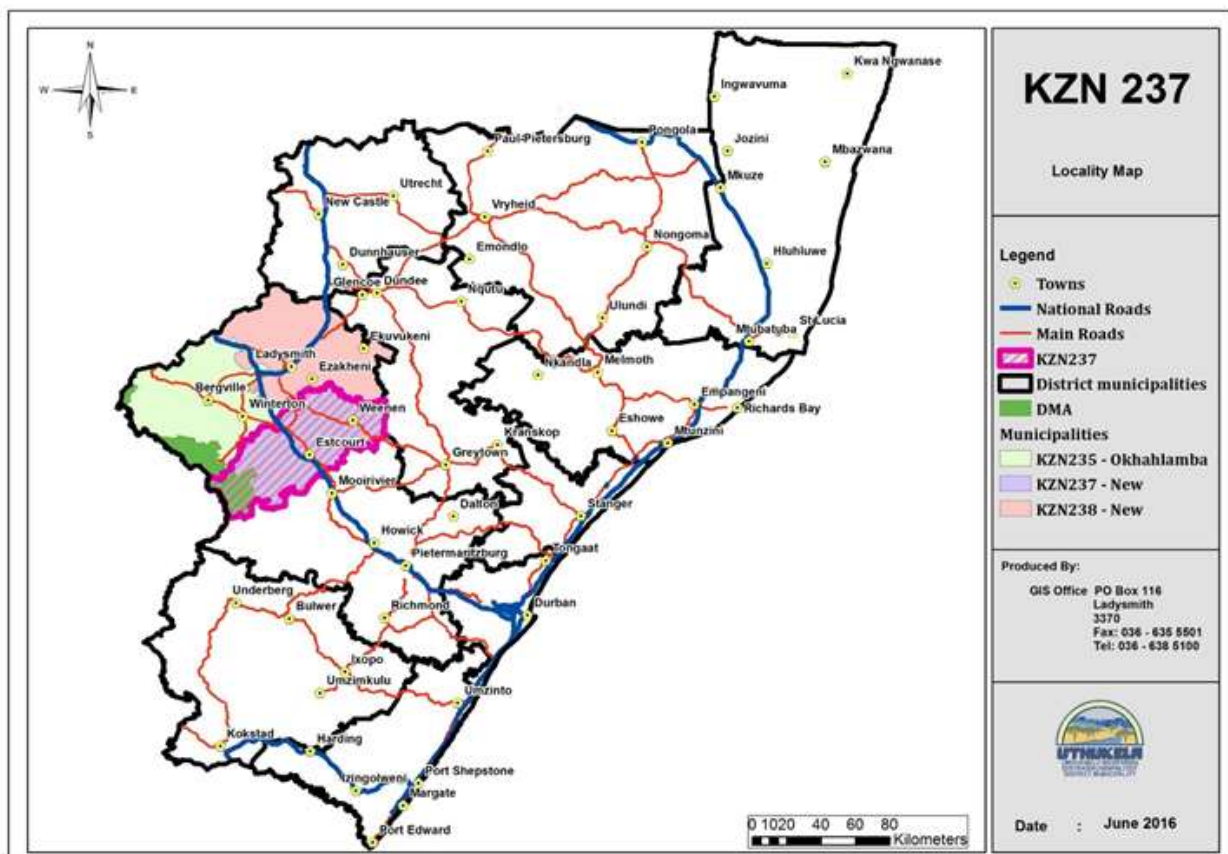
KZN 237 Local Municipality is located within the uThukela District family of Municipalities it is made up of the joining of the two municipalities of Umtshezi and Imbabazane Local Municipalities which will be merging after the local government elections of 2016. The uThukela district as a whole will be reshaped after the local government elections currently municipalities under uThukela are as follows:

Municipality	Wards	Population		Population Growth (% p.a.)
		2001	2011	2001-2011
DC23: UThukela	73	657 736	668 848	0.17
KZN 232: Emnambithi	27	225 459	237 437	0.52
KZN 233: Indaka	10	113 644	101 557	-0.97
KZN234: Umtshezi	9	60 087	83 153	3.25
KZN 235: Okhahlamba	14	137 525	151 441	-0.43
KZN236: Imbabazane	13	120 622	113 073	-0.65

After the 2016 local government elections uThukela district municipality will have three municipalities within its jurisdiction. These will be as follows

Municipality	Wards	Population 2011
DC23: UThukela		668 848
KZN 235: Okhahlamba	14	151 441
KZN 237 (Imbabazane, UmtsheziLM)	23	196 227
KZN 238 (Indaka, Emnambithi LM)		338 994

Map 1: Locality Plan



MUNICIPAL VISION

BY 2030 KZN 237 SHALL UNLOCK POTENTIAL GROWTH WHILE STRIVING FOR A SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE AND A SAFE ENVIRONMENT, BY ADVANCING PEOPLE'S POWER.

MUNICIPAL MISSION

KZN 237 MUNICIPALITY SHALL GROW AND PROSPER ITS RESIDENTS THROUGH CHAMPIONING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH, LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND GOVERNANCE

SECTION B: PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES & GOVERNMENT POLICIES & IMPERATIVES

	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES
<i>NSDP</i> <i>SPLUMA</i>	Development / investment must only happen in locations that are sustainable.	The principle is being implemented accordingly.
<i>DFA</i>	Discouragement of urban sprawl by encouraging settlement at existing and proposed nodes and settlement corridors, whilst promoting densification. Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres	The principle is being implemented accordingly.
<i>NSDP</i>	Basic services (water, sanitation, access and energy) must be provided to all households	The SDF investigates issues of water resources in the municipality.
<i>NSDP</i>	Development / investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential	The LED Strategy as developed in partnership with the district covers the matter at hand.
<i>NSDP</i>	In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, development / investment must concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes	The LED Strategy as developed in partnership with the district covers the matter at hand.
<i>CRDP</i>	Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure	The municipality is currently disposing land suitable for development by way of secure tenure.

	Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilised	The protected areas are identified accordingly in the Town Planning Scheme.
	Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development.	The municipality ensures engagement with all stakeholders to ensure that all Planning Legislation and Policies are implemented accordingly.
<i>Housing Policy- Breaking New Ground</i>	If there is a need to low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity	The municipality has adopted an Integrated Human Settlements Plan that is in line with the provisions of the IDP.
National Strategy on Sustainable Development.	During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy, must be promoted	The municipality subscribes to the call of Sustainable Development and ensures Integrated Human Settlements where all Human Settlements projects are implemented.
<i>KZN PGDS</i> National Strategy on Sustainable Development	Environmentally responsible behaviour must be promoted through incentives and	The municipality subscribes to the Seven (7) Strategic Goals of the Provincial Growth Development Strategy.
<i>KZN PGDS</i>	The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their need locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each areas unique competencies towards its	The municipality subscribes to the Seven (7) Strategic Goals of the Provincial Growth Development Strategy.

	own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency	
<i>KZN PGDS</i>	Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities	The municipality subscribes to the Seven (7) Strategic Goals of the Provincial Growth Development Strategy.

SECTION B.2.

2.1. GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES

Planning and development in KZN 237 occurs within the context of National and Provincial policy framework and aligns with the sector plans and service delivery programs of the UThukela District.

As such, the IDP recognizes and incorporates development principles and priorities outlined in these policy prescripts in line with the principle of cooperative governance.

This section provides an overview of relevant development policies ranging from the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (Act 108 of 1996) and National Development Plan at a national level through the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and Plan (PGDP) to the municipality's sector plans. As a border municipality, Imbabazane is also affected by the South African Democratic Convention agreements and the associated initiatives.

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides the primary legislative framework for the establishment of local government structures. Section 152 (1) lists the local government objectives as follows:

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

As such, these are the primary objectives of KZN 237 LM as a local government structure. As stipulated in Section 152 (2) the municipality will strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1).

2.2. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (VISION 2030)

The National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long-term perspective. It defines a desired destination and identifies the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal.

The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan, South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

The NDP (Vision 2030), recognizes progress made by the state to address issues such as poverty, inequality and underdevelopment, and acknowledges that many people still live below or close to poverty datum line. While fixing these problems will take time, the Vision 2030 advocates for a shift from passive citizenry to an approach where government works effectively to develop people's capabilities to lead the lives they desire. It identifies drivers of change (both external and internal), and seeks to put the country on a development path that:

- Create jobs and support livelihoods.
- Expand infrastructure.
- Supports transition to a low carbon economy.
- Transforms urban and rural spaces and building integrated rural economies.
- Improves education and training.
- Builds a capable state.
- Fights corruption and enhances accountability.
- Transforms society and unites the nation.
- Implementation of the plan::
- The NDP and its proposals will need to be implemented in the right order over the next 17 years. Three phases have been identified.
- Government has already started a process to align the long term plans of departments with the NDP and to identify areas where policy change is required to ensure consistency and coherence.
- The NDP is a plan for the whole country. Government will engage with all sectors to understand how they are contributing to implementation, and particularly to identify any obstacles to them fulfilling their role effectively.
- The Plan will shape budget allocation over the next 17 years.
- The Plan identifies the task of improving the quality of public services as critical to achieving transformation. This will require provinces to focus on identifying and overcoming the obstacles to achieving improved outcomes, including the need to strengthen the ability of local government to fulfil its developmental role.
- Planning and implementation should be informed by evidence-based monitoring and evaluation.
- The President and Deputy President will be the lead champions of the Plan within Cabinet, in government and throughout the country. Premiers and Mayors will need to be visible and active champions of the Plan, with their offices being the catalytic agencies to drive implementation at provincial and municipal levels.

2.3. NEW GROWTH PATH

Government, under the leadership of Minister Ebrahim Patel, on 23 November 2010 released the Framework of the New Economic Growth Path aimed at enhancing growth, employment creation and equity. The policy's principal target is to create five million jobs over the next 10 years.

This framework reflects government's commitment to prioritising employment creation in all economic policies. It identifies strategies that will enable South Africa to grow in a more equitable and inclusive manner while attaining South Africa's developmental agenda.

The New Growth Path starts by identifying where employment creation is possible, both within economic sectors as conventionally defined and in cross-cutting activities. It then analyses the policies and institutional developments required to take advantage of these opportunities.

The aim is to target our limited capital and capacity at activities that maximise the creation of decent work opportunities. To that end, we must use both macro and micro economic policies to create a favorable overall environment and to support more labour-absorbing activities. The main indicators of success will be jobs (the number and quality of jobs created), growth (the rate, labour intensity and composition of economic growth), equity (lower income inequality and poverty) and environmental outcomes.

the New Growth Path which seeks to create five million jobs by 2020, through focusing on areas that have potential for creating employment on a large scale, referred to as 'job drivers', such as:

- infrastructure;
- main economic sectors (agricultural and mining value chains, manufacturing and services);
- new opportunities in the knowledge and green economies;
- social capital and public service; and
- Spatial development that foster rural development and regional integration.

The New Growth Path provides the KZN237 LM with a framework to set own targets in terms of poverty alleviation, inequality and employment creation. These targets will be the beginning of a process towards social and economic development and making a meaningful contribution to the improvement of the quality of life for those living and or working in the area.

2.4. KZN PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The PGDP (2013) was designed to be aligned with and in synergy with the NDP. It is a plan that encapsulates future desired outcomes, objectives and strategies. The PGDP articulates specific strategies that guide development throughout the province. The development vision of the KwaZulu-Natal Province is outlined in the recently introduced Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS 2011). The PGDS is a primary overarching strategic framework for development in the province and drives growth and development in the Province to 2030. It aims at addressing issues and challenges of poverty, inequalities and unemployment.

It provides the province with a strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture, putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments (PGDS, 2011).

Concomitant attention is also given to the provision of infrastructure and services, restoring the natural resources, public sector leadership, delivery and accountability, ensuring that these changes are responded to with resilience, innovation and adaptability. The strategic goals and the associated vision and objectives are reflected In Figure 3. Goal 7 deals specifically with spatial issues. The outcome of this goal is spatial equity and integrated land use management that will guide the allocation and utilization of human and environmental resources towards sustainable growth and development. In addition, the outcome will focus on the promotion of spatial concentration, the co-ordination of development interventions, the integration of spatial planning initiatives and effective land use management(PGDS 2011: 130).

Figure 5. Provincial and Growth and Development Strategy



Source: PDGS 2011

2.5. Back to Basics

We need to do things differently if we want different solutions. “We cannot solve today’s problems with the same level of thinking that created the problems in the first place” (Albert Einstein). The situation needs a change of paradigm that focuses on serving the people and not political elites and organizations. This is the essence of our ‘back to basics’ approach. At the most basic level, we are expected to:

1. Put people and their concerns first and ensure constant contact with communities through effective **public participation** platforms;
2. Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal **services to the right quality and standard**. This includes planning for and delivery of infrastructure and amenities, maintenance and upkeep, including the budgeting to do this. Ensure no failures in services and where there are, restore with urgency.
3. Be well **governed** and demonstrate good governance and administration - cut wastage, spend public funds prudently, hire competent staff, ensure transparency and accountability.
4. Ensure sound **financial management** and accounting, and prudently manage resources so as to sustainably deliver services and bring development to communities.
5. Build and maintain sound **institutional and administrative capabilities** administered and managed by dedicated and skilled personnel at all levels.

Changing strategic orientation is no mean feat and it requires leadership and political will. At the same time we need a collective effort and unity of purpose and partnership with leaders in local

government, provinces and national government. There is a need to improve the political management of municipalities and be responsive to the needs and aspirations of local communities. We desperately need leadership with a vision to change and the calibre to drive the change process. We need leadership that will inspire and organize for our common purpose of improving services to our people. Each functionary needs to understand the core mandate and orientation, understand their specific role in delivering the local government vision as envisaged in the White Paper and act in a manner that ensures that local government primarily serves its people by delivering basic services.

2.6. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), (Act No. 32 of 2000) plays a crucial role in the preparation of IDPs; Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act specifies that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, which:

- Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the IDP;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislation.

The Act also requires municipality's to review the IDP annually

2.7. MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA)

Section 21 of the MFMA stipulates that the mayor of a municipality must coordinate the processes towards the preparation/review of the IDP and preparation of an annual budget so as to ensure that the tabled budget and the integrated development plan mutually consistent and credible. At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:

- The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
- The annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and the budget related policies
- The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
- Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to above.

2.8. MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT

The Municipal Structures Act was developed to provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipality. The Act:

- introduces criteria for determining the category of municipality to be established in an area;

- defines the types of municipality that may be established within each category;
- provides for an appropriate division of functions and powers between categories of municipality;
- regulates the internal systems, structures and office-bearers of municipalities; to provide for appropriate electoral systems; and
- Provide for matters in connection therewith. Of importance in the context of this legislation is the Co-operation between district and local municipalities.

2.9. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (IGR)

The Act was promulgated to establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments in order to ensure amongst other things

- Promotion and facilitation of intergovernmental relations;
- Provision for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes; and
- Provision for matters connected therewith.

The objective of the Act is based on the principle of co-operative governance as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution. The Act also aims to facilitate co-ordination in the implementation of policy and legislation including:

- Coherent government;
- Effective provision of services;
- Monitoring implementation of policy and legislation; and
- Realization of national priorities.

2.10. The 12 National Outcomes

Government introduced the outcome based approach and adopted twelve outcome areas. The objective is to improve service delivery across all spheres of government and to introduce a systematic planning, monitoring and evaluation process. Outcome nine specifically relates to local government and calls for 'Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system'. KZ237 has to respond to the outputs set out in Outcome 9 and deal with issues facing the municipal area and providing efficient and effective services to its communities. The municipality is committed to implemented the respective outputs through focussing on improved service delivery, economic, environmental and social development. The seven outputs of outcome 9, are indicated below:

Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support.

Output 2: Improving access to basic services.

Output 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme.

Output 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome.

Output 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee Model.

Output 6: Administrative and financial capability.

Output 7: Single window of coordination.

2.11. STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS

KZ237 Municipality accordingly subscribes to the content of the State of the Nation Address as delivered by the President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency: President Jacob G. Zuma.

2.12. State of the Province of KZN Address

KZ237 Municipality accordingly subscribes to the content of the State of the Province Address as delivered by the Premier of the Kwa Zulu Natal, Honourable: Senzo Mchunu

2.13. Back to basics

Local government (municipalities) has been a primary site for the delivery of services in South Africa since 1994. We have made tremendous progress in delivering water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal at a local level. These rates of delivery are unprecedented in world-wide terms.

Yet despite our delivery achievements, it is clear that much needs to be done to support, educate and where needed, enforce implementation of local government's mandate for delivery. The transformation of the local government sector remains a priority for the current administration. Our National Development Plan makes it clear that meeting our transformation agenda requires functional municipalities and a capable machinery at a local level that can create safe and healthy and economically sustainable areas where citizens and people can work, live and socialize.

KZN 237 Local Municipality subscribes to a call by the Honorable MEC for back to basics program roll out in order to better our services. All operations begins from the ward committee meetings where our councilors begin to find and feel the needs of the community, then it will take to the local task teams where all ward champions share their challenges and successes for the sake of improving service delivery.

2.14. KZN PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The PGDP (2013) was designed to be aligned with and in synergy with the NDP. It is a plan that encapsulates future desired outcomes, objectives and strategies. The PGDP articulates specific strategies that guide development throughout the province. The development vision of the KwaZulu-Natal Province is outlined in the recently introduced Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS 2011). The PGDS is a primary overarching strategic framework for development in the province and drives growth and development in the Province to 2030. It aims at addressing issues and challenges of poverty, inequalities and unemployment.

It provides the province with a strategic framework for accelerated and shared economic growth through catalytic and developmental interventions, within a coherent equitable spatial development architecture, putting people first, particularly the poor and vulnerable, and building sustainable communities, livelihoods and living environments (PGDS, 2011).

Concomitant attention is also given to the provision of infrastructure and services, restoring the natural resources, public sector leadership, delivery and accountability, ensuring that these changes are responded to with resilience, innovation and adaptability. The strategic goals and the associated vision and objectives are reflected In Figure 3. Goal 7 deals specifically with spatial issues. The outcome of this goal is spatial equity and integrated land use management that will guide the allocation and utilization of human and environmental resources towards sustainable growth and development. In addition, the outcome will focus on the promotion of spatial concentration, the co-ordination of development interventions, the integration of spatial planning initiatives and effective land use management(PGDS 2011: 130).

Figure 5. Provincial and Growth and Development Strategy



Source: PDGS 2011

2.15. Local Government Outcome 9

The national government has adopted an Outcomes Based Approach to development as a means to focus government initiatives and manage public expectations. Based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), 12 outcomes have been identified. Outcome 9 deals with local government and affects Imbabazane directly. It moves from a premise that local government is a key part of the reconstruction and development effort in South Africa, and that aims of democratizing society and growing the economy inclusively can only be realized through a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system that is part of a developmental state. The government has identified the following outputs for Outcome 9:

Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support.

Output 2: Improving access to basic services

Output 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme

Output 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome

Output 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee Model

Output 6: Administrative and financial capability

Output 7: Single window of coordination

2.16. Local Government Turnaround Strategy

An evaluation of a range of issues impacting on the delivery of services at local government level was conducted by the department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs towards the end of 2009. This process uncovered a range of areas where municipalities requires support in order to be able to perform their functions efficiently. The process further noted that an ideal municipality will strive to contribute to building the Developmental State in South Africa and draw from the constitutional and legal framework established. It further noted that an ideal municipality would:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- Be responsive to the needs of the local community
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- Promote social and economic development
- Promote a safe and healthy environment
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government
- Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff
- Assign clear responsibilities for the management and co-ordination of these administrative units and mechanisms.
- The outcomes of meeting these objectives as identified by the strategy include:
 - The provision of household infrastructure and services
 - The creation of livable, integrated and inclusive cities, towns and rural areas

- Local economic development
- Community empowerment and distribution

These outcomes should create a healthy local environment in which vulnerable groups are supported and protected. It should also mitigate the growing social distance between government and communities. This sets the benchmark for the turnaround strategy. Municipalities must aspire to deliver on these outcomes. The rest of the state and society must ensure that there is an enabling environment and proper support for municipalities to deliver effectively.

2.17. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), (Act No. 32 of 2000) plays a crucial role in the preparation of IDPs; Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act specifies that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality, which:

- Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the IDP;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and
- Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislation.

The Act also requires municipality's to review the IDP annually

2.18. MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (MFMA)

Section 21 of the MFMA stipulates that the mayor of a municipality must coordinate the processes towards the preparation/review of the IDP and preparation of an annual budget so as to ensure that the tabled budget and the integrated development plan mutually consistent and

credible. At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:

- The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
- The annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and the budget related policies
- The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and budget related policies; and
- Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to above.

2.19. MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT

The Municipal Structures Act was developed to provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipality. The Act:

- introduces criteria for determining the category of municipality to be established in an area;
- defines the types of municipality that may be established within each category;
- provides for an appropriate division of functions and powers between categories of municipality;
- regulates the internal systems, structures and office-bearers of municipalities; to provide for appropriate electoral systems; and
- Provide for matters in connection therewith. Of importance in the context of this legislation is the Co-operation between district and local municipalities.

2.20. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (IGR)

The Act was promulgated to establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments and local governments in order to ensure amongst other things

- Promotion and facilitation of intergovernmental relations;
- Provision for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes; and
- Provision for matters connected therewith.

The objective of the Act is based on the principle of co-operative governance as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution. The Act also aims to facilitate co-ordination in the implementation of policy and legislation including:

- Coherent government;
- Effective provision of services;
- Monitoring implementation of policy and legislation; and

Realization of national priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Although the SDF has a clear spatial focus, it is critically important to locate it within the broader development profile of the Municipality. Essentially, this refers to a broad overview of the demographic, social economic trends, opportunities and challenges. KZ237 Municipality population is estimated at 196227 individuals. This marks an increase from the situation in 2013. The majority of the population is African constituting 96% of the total population. The minority racial groups constitute 4% of the total. Population growth is expected to continue to grow albeit at a much slower rate compared to the last census decade. Areas such as Wembezi and Estcourt town are likely to attract most of the population growth due to their strategic location.

Population

	Umshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN 237 LM
POPULATION	83154	113073	196227

Source: Census Statssa 2011

The total population within the KZN 237 municipality is 196227, this figure is derived from statistics South Africa 2011 census by combining the two municipal populations. Imbabazane LM has a slightly higher population than that of Umshezi LM. The merging of these two municipalities means that the population as well as the area of jurisdiction will grow.

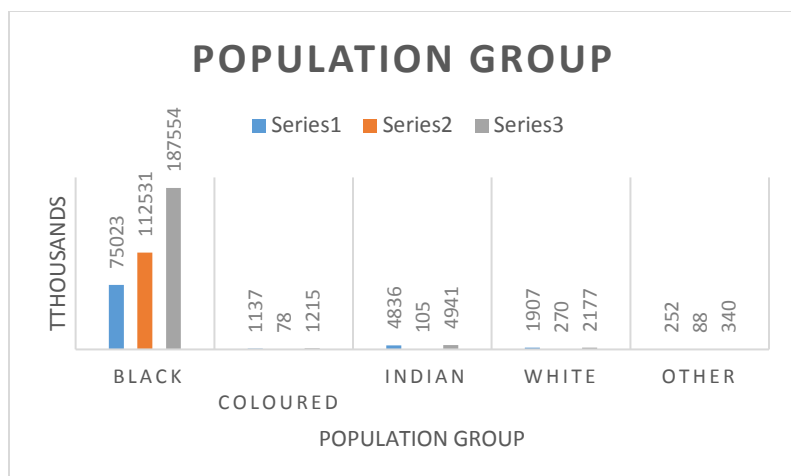
Population groups

POPULATION GROUP	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN 237 LM	
Black	75023	112531	187554	
Coloured	1137	78	1215	
Indian	4836	105	4941	
White	1907	270	2177	
Other	252	88	340	
Total	83155	113072	196227	

Source: Census Statssa 2011

The black people make up most of the population within the municipality, this is due to the nature of the area which is predominantly rural.

The graph below indicates the percentage distribution by ethnicity.



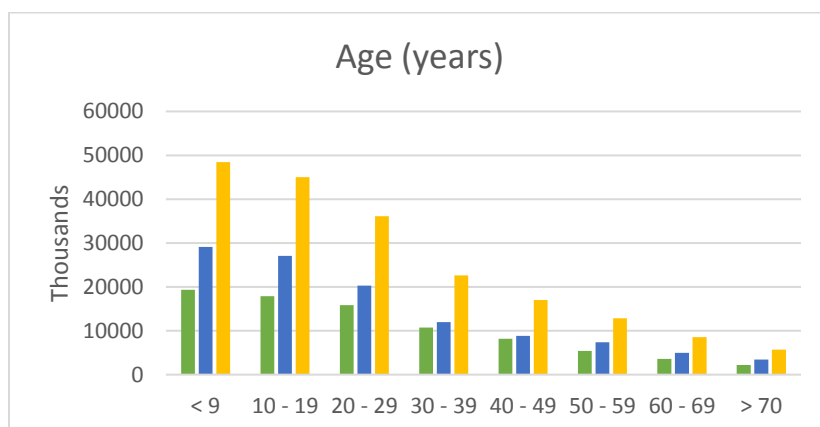
Source: Census 2011

Population by age

AGE (YEARS)	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN 237 LM
< 9	19371	29100	48471
10 - 19	17881	27101	44982
20 - 29	15829	20266	36095
30 - 39	10710	11943	22653
40 - 49	8165	8810	16975
50 - 59	5433	7396	12829
60 - 69	3549	5002	8551
> 70	2213	3455	5668

Source: Census 2011

The above figure illustrates a very young population, dependency in the municipality is relatively high.



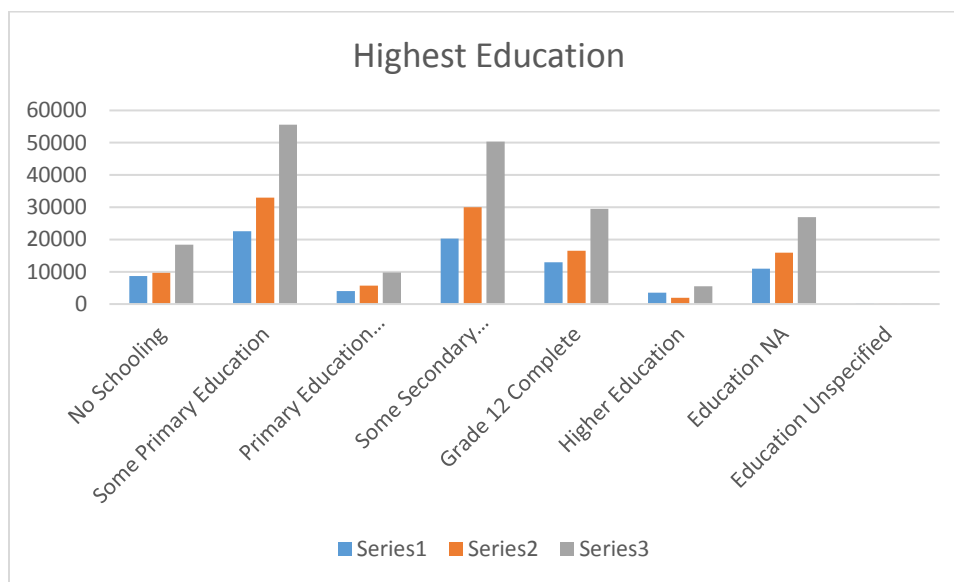
Source: Census 2011

Education profile

Education plays a pivotal role on community development. It provides a set of basic skills for development, creativity and innovative abilities of individuals within the communities. The table below indicates that that a very high percentage of the population has no schooling and therefore is uneducated.

HIGHEST EDUCATION	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN 237 LM
No Schooling	8650	9706	18356
Some Primary Education	22605	33016	55621
Primary Education Completed	3988	5744	9732
Some Secondary Education	20281	30025	50306
Grade 12 Complete	12980	16567	29547
Higher Education	3567	1988	5555
Education NA	10969	15956	26925
Education Unspecified	116	71	187

Source: Census 2011



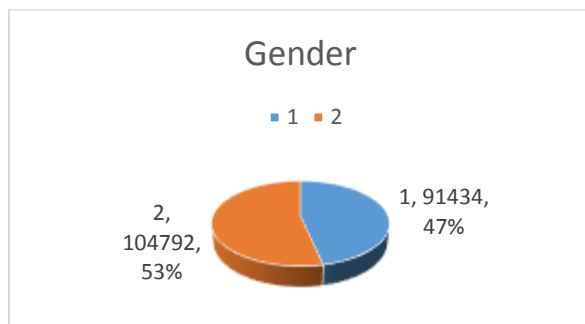
Source: Census 2011

Gender Profile

The KZN 237 Local Municipal statistics suggest that the jurisdiction area is composed of more females than males.

GENDER	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
Male	38616	52818	91434
Female	44538	60254	104792

Source: Census 2011



Source: Census Statssa 2011

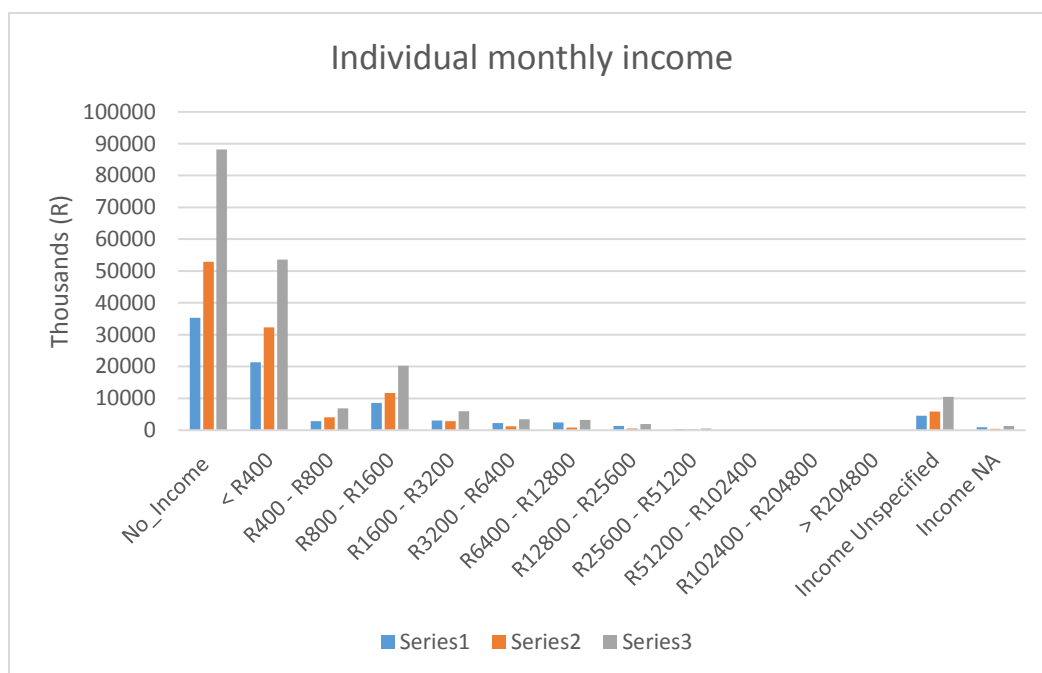
The above figures indicate population per gender for KZN 237 LM, females account for 53% of the population whilst males account for 47%.

Individual Monthly Incomes

INDIVIDUAL MONTHLY INCOME	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
No_Income	35337	52875	88212
< R400	21366	32289	53655
R400 - R800	2823	4090	6913
R800 - R1600	8617	11646	20263
R1600 - R3200	3032	2894	5926
R3200 - R6400	2204	1268	3472
R6400 - R12800	2416	851	3267
R12800 - R25600	1389	510	1899
R25600 - R51200	329	220	549
R51200 - R102400	67	28	95
R102400 - R204800	49	40	89
> R204800	50	25	75

Income Unspecified	4576	5878	10454
Income NA	892	458	1350

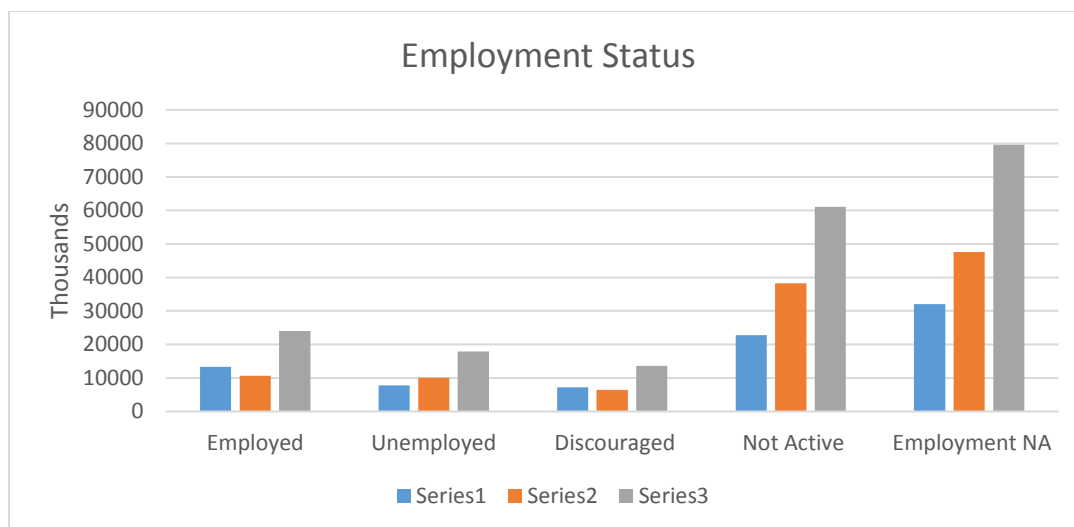
Source: Census Statssa 2011



Source: Census Statssa 2011

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
Employed	13341	10674	24015
Unemployed	7801	10082	17883
Discouraged	7161	6453	13614
Not Active	22802	38274	61076
Employment NA	32048	47591	79639

Source: Census Statssa 2011



Source: Census: Statssa 2011

Key challenges

Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

KZ237 does not have major challenges since there is a collective executive system combined with a ward participatory system. The Political structure of the municipality consists of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Speaker as full-time office bearers. In total there are 47 councilors (inclusive of office bearers), which constitutes the municipal Council. There are 23 ward councilors, and 24 PR councilors.

The municipality has an Executive Committee that comprises of 6 to 7 members, as per the political quota representation. There are also four sub – committees in which councilors serve and deliberate on matters to be submitted to EXCO and Council thereof.

The Speaker and the Municipal Manager participate in functional IGR structures of the district. Frequent Sector Department meetings are held during the IDP Process.

Service Delivery and Infrastructure

KZ237 has identified the following Service Delivery and Infrastructure challenges:

- Lack of funding to address the existing backlogs (Roads Infrastructure, Community Facilities, Recreational Facilities and electricity.);
- Vandalism of infrastructure (breakages and theft);
- Ageing Infrastructure e.g. Landfill site, water pipes situated underneath our Roads Infrastructure causing a serious damage to the roads during leakages and Roads Infrastructure that have reached design capacity in terms of Life Span;
- Lack of Revenue Income to fund projects due to Non-payment of services, largely by indigents or very low debt collection rate due to unemployment;
- Insufficient funding of Operation and maintenance; and
- A large percentage of the employable population is unemployed resulting in indigents. This has a serious negative impact on the revenue income of the municipality.

Local Economic Development

The following are some of the municipal local economic development key challenges:

The municipality has not yet fully tapped into the strategic location on the N3 development corridor, this can provide more opportunities in the area;

The municipality has not yet ensured optimum utilization of natural, cultural and historical assets for further economic growth;

Vast space of Agricultural Land has not yet been fully utilised for primary and secondary production;
Economic growth in terms of transport, storage and communication sectors have not been fully explored;
There is still a need to improve recreational, medical, housing and schooling facilities;
Major specific interventions to stimulate economic growth must be developed;

Spatial AND Environmental

The following are some of the spatial and environmental key challenges:

Spatial integration intended to address spatial fragmentation which separated the town into up-town and down-town;

Land use integration as a means to address the coarse grain-land use pattern;
Urban renewal programme, which may include infrastructure upgrade, redevelopment and refurbishment of buildings;

CBD expansion including gateway developments at strategic points; and
Strengthening spatial linkages with the township settlements

Environmental Analysis

The natural environmental resources and endowments are the pivots around which development revolves. Human intervention plays a critical role in the sustainability or depletion of these resources. Thus the ability of the natural environment to supply raw materials for production on a sustainable basis depends on the management principles and the instruments available for the management of these resources.

LAND INVASION AND INFORMAL LAND ALLOCATION

As KZN 237 we are facing challenging pertaining Land Invasion and informal land allocation without any consultation. The Municipality is in process of engaging with the Invaders and Informal land allocators to encourage the formalisation of the existing developments and to discourage future land Invations.The affected areas are Osizweni Land, Mimisadale, Khwezi, Mabhalonini.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGY to Unlock the Key Challenges

The DC23 (Uthukela District Municipality) has formulated the following Inter Governmental Forums to ensure that the challenges are addressed:

Forum	Role
Finance Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges relating to Financial Management and other related matters.
General and Social Services Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges relating to Social Needs, e.g. Disaster Management, Sports, Gender, Youth and any other Social Services.
Technical and Infrastructure Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges relating to Technical and Infrastructure projects implementation.
Planning and Development Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges relating to Planning and Development challenges and to share expertise since this is a scarce skill.
Corporate Services Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges relating to Legal, Administration and Corporate matters.
Municipal Manager's Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Municipal Managers of the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges and share experiences.
Speaker's Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Speakers of the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges and share experiences.
Mayor's Forum	The role of the forum is to provide a platform for the Mayors of the Five (5) Local Municipalities within the district to address challenges and share experiences.

Our municipality fully participate in these IGR Forums.

SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. Cross cutting intervention

Estcourt Town is the main urban center for the Municipality. It is located within the midlands in the Southern quadrant of uThukela District Municipality and bordered in the north by the newly formed municipality between Indaka LM and Emnambithi Ladysmith LM (KZN 238), in the west by Okhahlamba LM and in the south by Mpofana Local Municipality.

Wards and Traditional Authority

Traditional Authorities located within KZN 237 are as follows:

- Abambo
- Amangwe
- Chunwini
- Dlamini
- Hlubi
- Mabaso
- Mhlungwini
- Nkwanyana

Map 2 below indicates the location and extent of traditional land in the municipality, a large portion of our population resides within the traditional areas.

KZ237 municipality is the ward participative executive type. The municipality is made out of 23 wards, and it is one of the five (3) Category B local municipalities comprising Uthukela District municipality. Although KZ237 Municipality is partly urban and rural in character, the majority of the population resides in rural areas and peri-urban settlements.

Development intensity in terms of the number of households is acute in the urban areas of Estcourt and Wembezi. While each of these areas has experienced limited development over the last few years, expansive peri-urban settlements have developed in the outskirts of each of these areas. Some of these have been formalized as part of the housing delivery programme of the municipality. We have one hostel which IKhwezi Hostel that accommodates families, KZ237 is one of the Municipalities that is also governed by

Amakhosi. We will have a representative of Amakhosi in our council. Amakhosi also form part in development structures within the municipality.

Map 2 indicates the number of traditional authorities

Land Claims / Reform

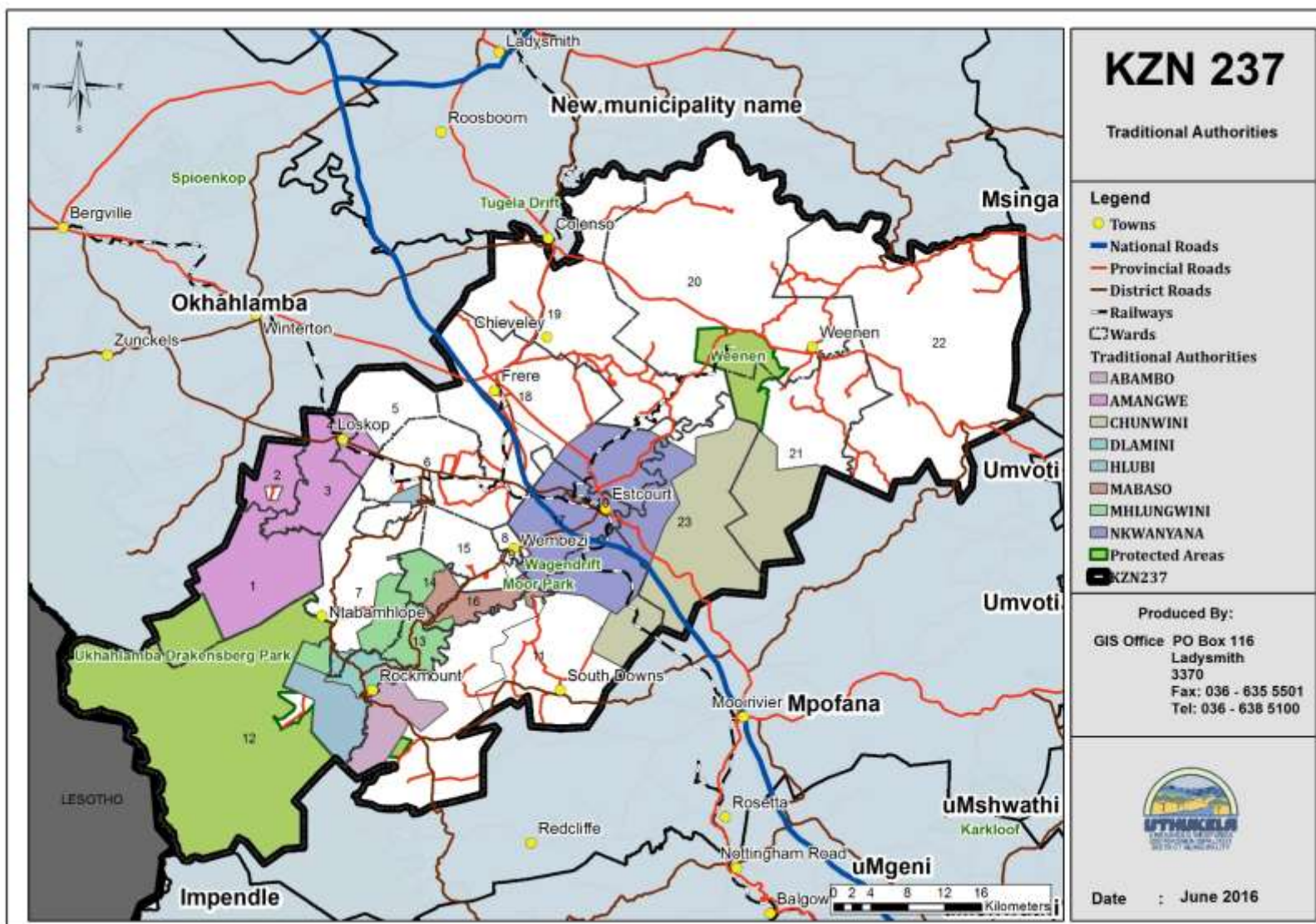
The following table summarizes the current extent of the land reform programmes in Umtshezi.

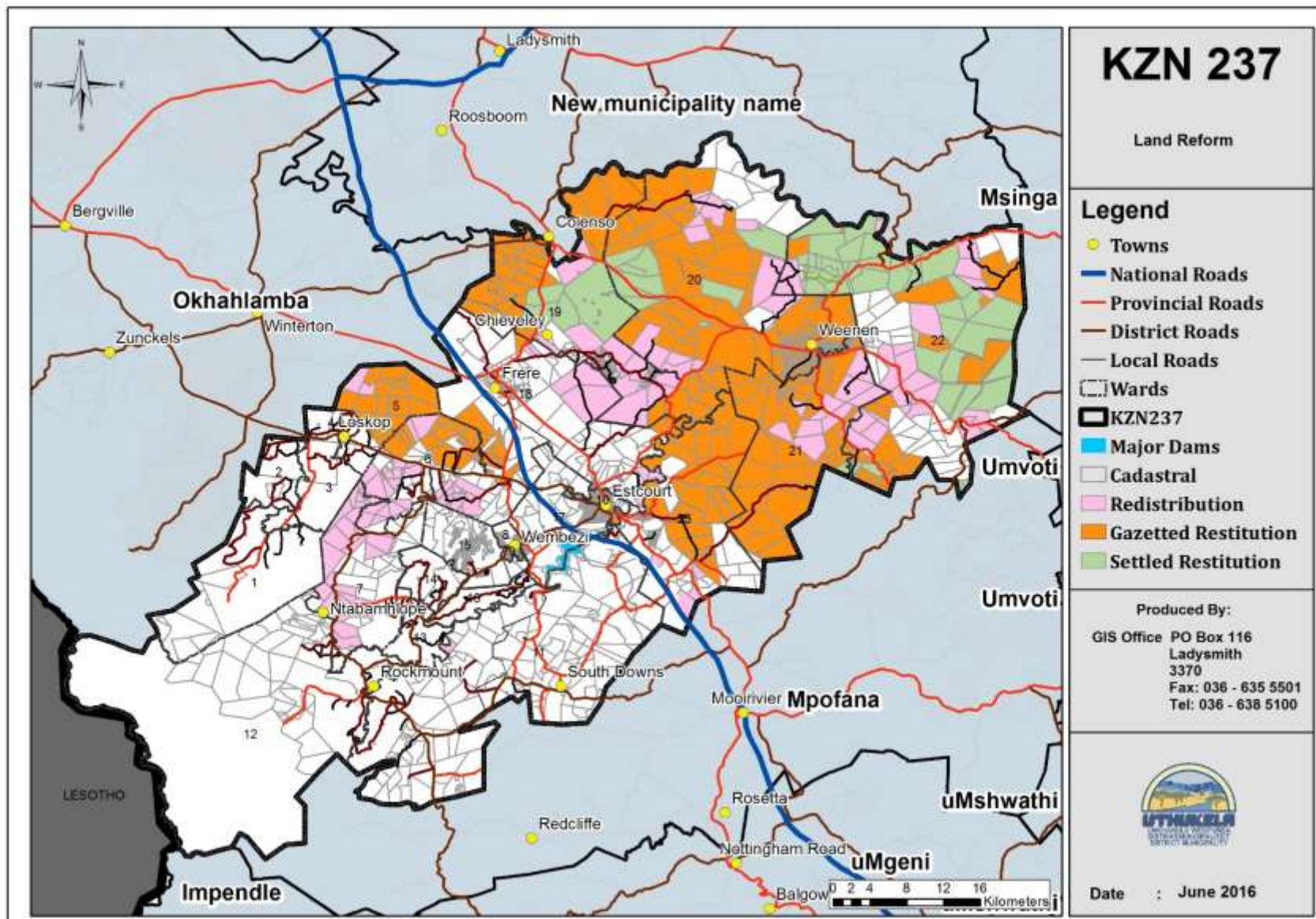
Programme	Extent
Restitution	72 claims
Redistribution	23 projects
Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)	3 projects
Labour Tenant	14 projects

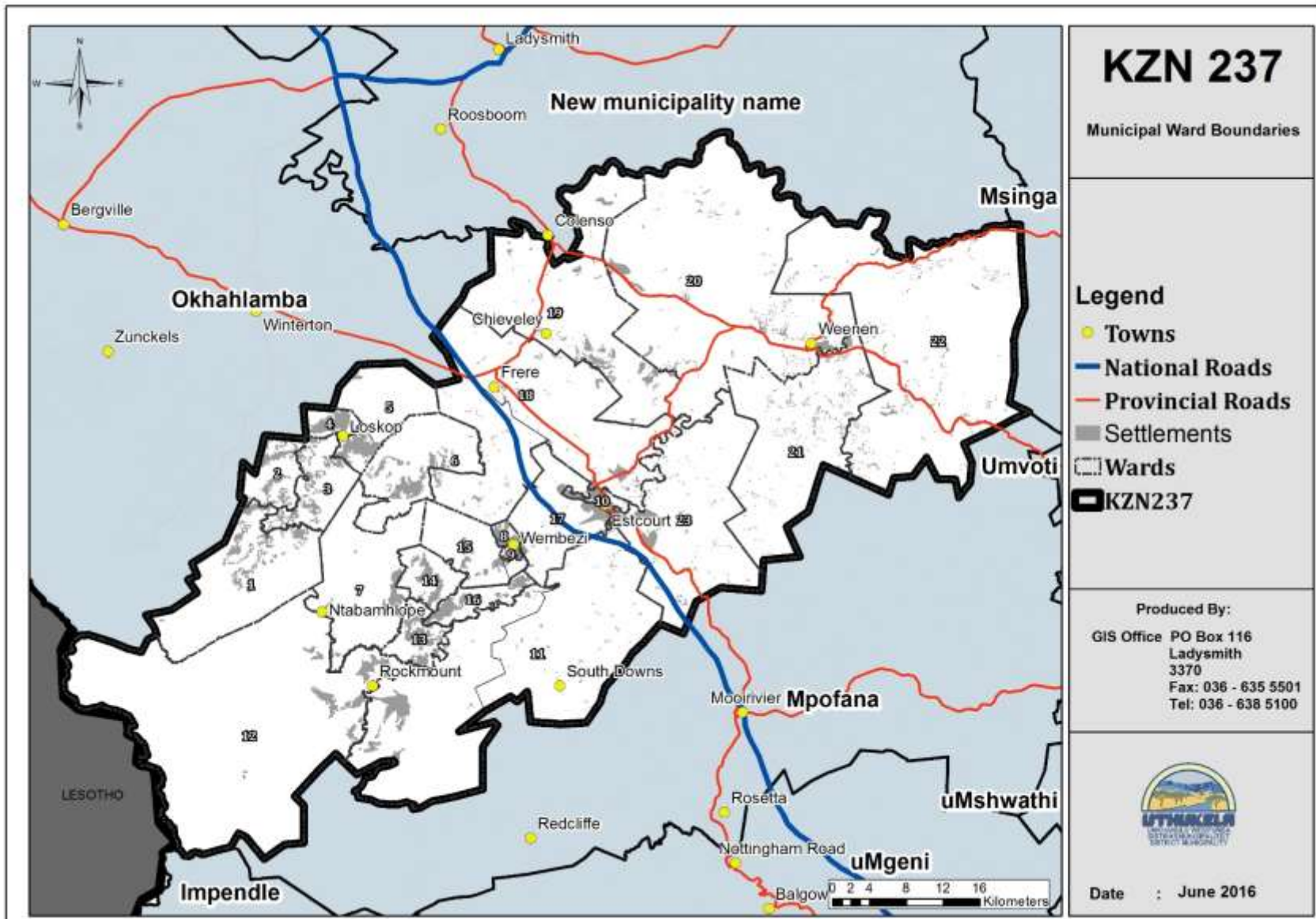
The following table summarizes the current extent of the land reform programmes in Imbabazane

Project Name	Type	Extent	Status
Amahlubi	Redistribution on State Land	8 600	Transferred
KwaNdaba	Redistribution on State Land	675	Transferred
KwaDlamini	Redistribution on State Land	495	Transferred
Etshengelele	Redistribution on State Land	1 200	Transferred
Waayplants	Redistribution on State Land	556	Transferred

Map 2: Traditional Authorities







Hydrology

Within the Thukela District there is a complex river and wetland system . The many tributaries draining from the main Tugela River traverse through various conditions, landscapes and altitudinal gradients. They exist in many forms such as mountain tarns, small wetlands, marshes and vleys, streams and rivers.

The quality and quantity of water emerging from the municipality largely depends on land use and land management practices in the municipality. Since impacts on natural river systems at any given point is propagated over long distances beyond the point of impact, care needs to be taken to protect the rivers and wetlands in the municipality from undue pollution.

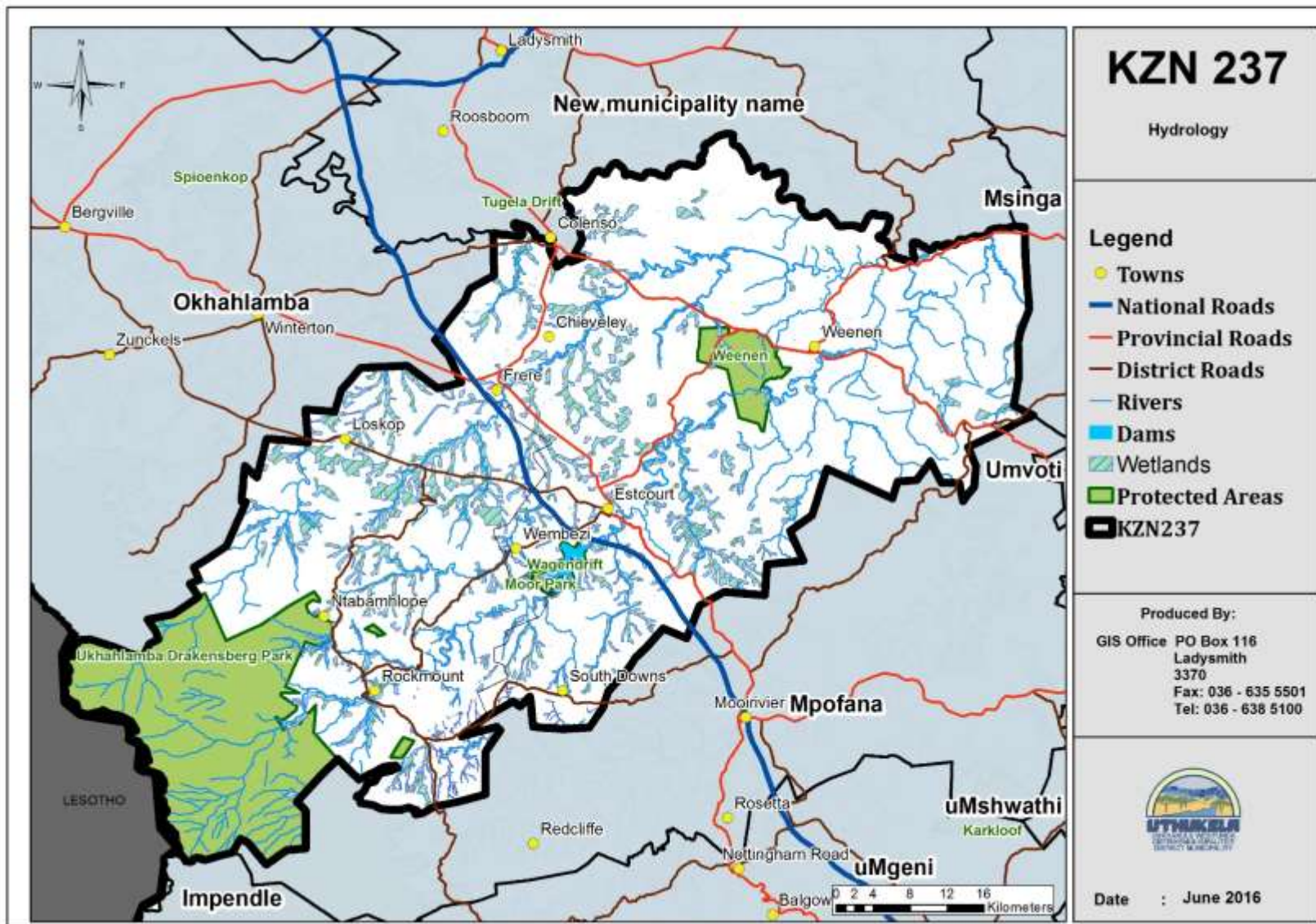
Thus in order to protect rivers, there is the need to investigate and establish the 1:100 year floodline for all major rivers in the municipality. It is also necessary to investigate and delineate suitable buffers for the wetlands in the municipality.

Air Quality

Domestic energy or fuel use depending on the type of fuel used, is a significant source of indoor and outdoor air pollution. Air pollution comprises e.g. outdoor (ambient) pollution:- fossil fuel burning (e.g.) power generation, (cars) industrial non- fossil fuel emissions, natural emissions, pesticides etc. Indoor pollution includes burning coal, wood, paraffin for heating, cooking and lighting. The Nestle SA in Estcourt and Masonite SA are the two industries which pollute the air at the former Umtshezi Municipality. The Umtshezi Municipality is situated near Drakensberg mountains filled with cold, dense air, this dense air brings pollutants from the local coffee industry into the town which causes the town to smell burnt coffee every morning and evening as a result the Municipality suffers a short term peaks in pollution. Reported trends in air quality are as follows:

- There is an increase in air pollution from Nestles as they are expanding the plant; and
- Increase of air pollution from Masonite has been noted.
- An increase in vehicle volumes and traffic congestions in peak hours, particularly in the CBD and many of the arterial routes; and
- Formal and informal settlements that use coal and firewood for heating and cooking

Due to the rural nature of the former Imbabazane Local Municipality the air quality is generally good. The dispersed housing and many plantations found in and around the area allow for a good oxygen carbon dioxide cycle. Thus the only air pollution that could endanger the livelihoods of the inhabitants would be the burning of sugar cane, fuel wood and fugitive dust emissions generated from unpaved roads.



Private Sector Development

we are trying very hard to unlock in terms of shopping malls and at present, we are developing the Municipality with two Taxi Ranks i.e. in Wembezi and Estcourt town, expansion of Nestle industry. We manage to form two mines ie Blue Quarry and Ngodini mine, a number of municipality residents are employed in the two.

URBAN EDGE

With the pressure of population growth in cities and towns, especially in the still developing countries, an increase in human activity and human needs causes a build-up of development intensification and human needs. Urban containment and urban sprawl is thus global occurrences with local manifestations. Containment strives to prohibit commercial or residential over-development in and around large cities and towns so that the natural environment can be sustainable and continue whilst being protected. As with most human action certain social, political and governance issues also accompanies these processes.

The urban edge demarcation policy system is a South African approach to limit urban development from expanding to rapidly to the outskirts of an urban region. Hence, this system provides containment in the form of restriction. The urban fringe, or more plainly the zone where the urban ends and the rural starts, is a determinant for compiling the edge. However, the reality of modern urbanism and development is that large towns eventually formed metro poles, suburbs and neighborhoods (Daniels: 1999). This made the fringe vast and determination thereof difficult to place.

The pressure of residential development like golf course low-density development is at this moment extremely high. Farm and vacant land contributes to the very character of Paarl and the availability of these sites, either small or large, remains a problem especially when only so many restrictions can prohibit development from escalating to rapidly. Damage to the environment is the ultimate consequence if urban sprawl is to continue so fast for this region.

Most of the current farms and vacant urban land is zoned as agricultural, commercial, residential or undetermined and changing these sites can become difficult under the Heritage Resources Act of 2005. To comprehend the justification of policy adaptation in order to extend the Paarl urban edge is an immense predicament and is something that may never be fully understood or even proven. The fact remains that this is the case for many abutting local governments, not only in South Africa, but across the world.

Biodiversity (Including Protected Areas)

The Kz237 Municipality is rich in biodiversity. The western and southern portions of the municipality are particularly high in species diversity and habitats. The eastern parts in particular and portions of the central areas of the municipality have intermediate sensitivity to species diversity. In the central parts and areas centrally placed towards the north, species diversity and

communities tend to be irregular with some areas having intermediate sensitivity and others having low sensitivity.

South Africa has ratified the International Convention on Biological Diversity, which commits the country, including KwaZulu-Natal, to develop and implement a strategy for the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity. In the Province of KwaZulu Natal, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife is the authority responsible for planning and management of biodiversity conservation. As a means of complying with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity, KZN Wildlife has developed management tools to manage the biodiversity resources in the province.

One of the tools of the conservation planning analysis (C-Plan) is an irreplaceability map of the province of KwaZulu-Natal. This map is divided into 2 by 2 km grid cells called 'planning units'. Each cell has associated with it an 'Irreplaceability Value' which is one reflection of the cells importance with respect to the conservation of biodiversity. Irreplaceability reflects the planning units ability to meet set 'targets' for selected biodiversity 'features'. The irreplaceability value is scaled between 0 and 1.

Irreplaceability value – 0. Where a planning unit has an irreplaceability value of 0, all biodiversity features recorded here are conserved to the target amount, and there is unlikely to be a biodiversity concern with the development of the site.

Irreplaceability value – 1. These planning units are referred to as totally irreplaceable and the conservation of the features within them are critical to meet conservation targets. (Developments in these areas definitely require EIA for which, and depending on the nature of the proposal, an authorisation is unlikely to be granted).

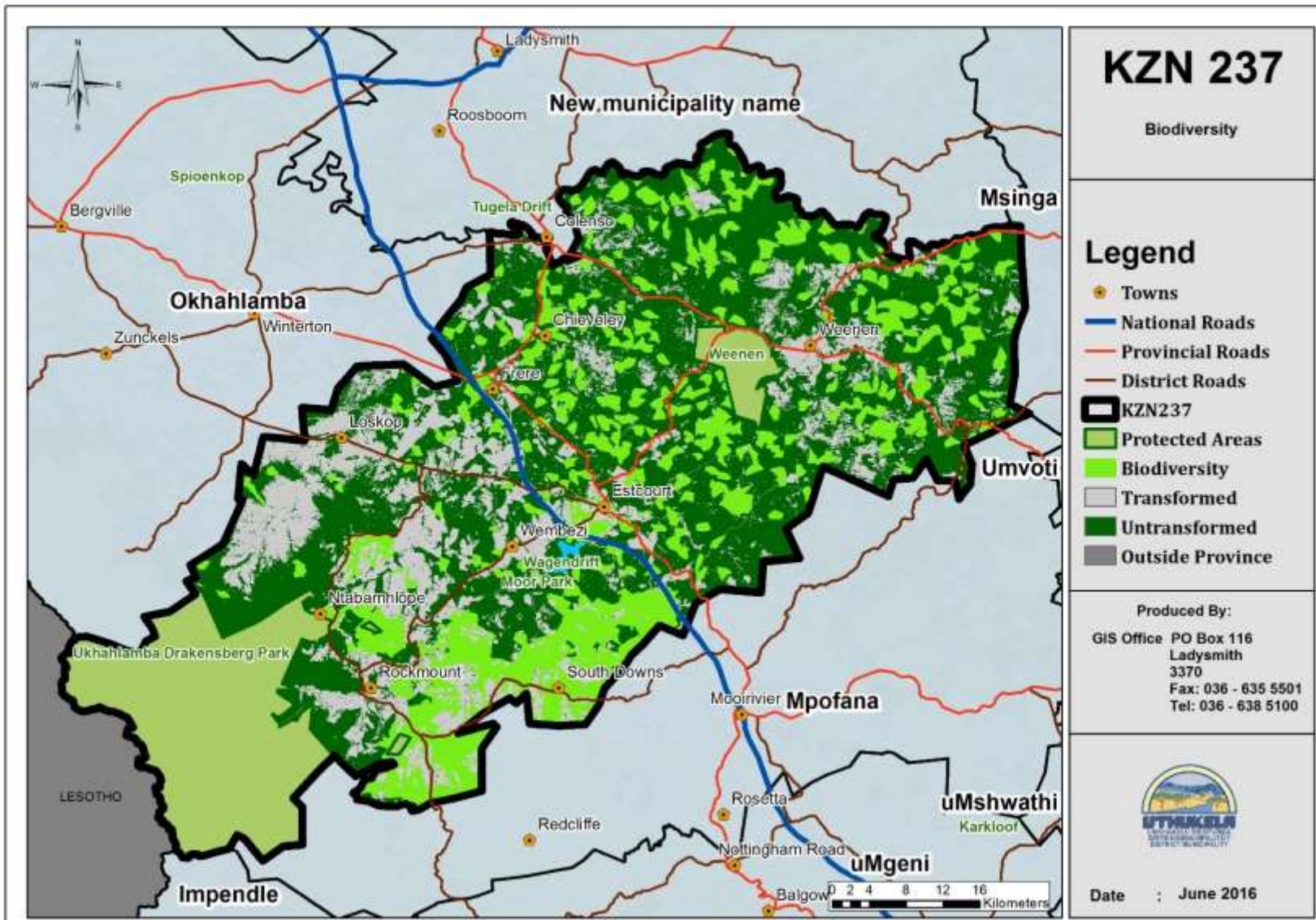
Irreplaceability value > 0 but < 1. Some of these planning units are required to meet biodiversity conservation targets. If the value is high (e.g. 0.9) then most units are required (few options available for alternative choices). If the value is low, then many options are available for meeting the biodiversity targets. (EIA required and depending on the nature of the proposed development, permission could be granted).

The C-Plan is used to develop a minimum sets of biodiversity required (Minset) to meet biodiversity conservation targets. Mindset output map shows areas that are already protected, 'Mandatory Reserves' and 'Negotiable Reserves'. Mandatory reserves are those areas that appear as totally irreplaceable on the irreplaceability map, since there are no other alternatives for achieving the conservation targets. Areas identified as negotiated reserves are the areas that the Minset function returns as the most efficient for achieving targets and constraints. However

there are alternatives to achieving the targets and constraints but with less efficiency, and hence the designation of this area is still negotiable.

Majority of the municipality is accorded very low irreplaceability values. Areas considered as initially excluded correspond with those areas of low irreplaceability values. This implies that development planning in these areas is not likely to infringe significantly on biodiversity conservation issues. However, care needs to be taken in planning infrastructure in particular and developments that are likely to take up large extends of land in areas that are labelled as negotiated reserves especially in areas around Weenen and north east of Colenso. Development in such areas should involve low key developments and planning processes should involve KZN Wildlife at the conception stage of the planning process.

Areas labelled as Mandatory Reserve located at the southern tip of the municipality is considered as important for biodiversity conservation. These areas would definitely be expected to be conserved by KZN Wildlife. It is recommended that areas labelled as Mandatory Reserved by included as part of passive open spaces in the municipality. There is a centrally located protected area west of Weenen town. This area is a legally protected area which is not available for development or any land use changes except by consent from the relevant authorities. It is recommended that protected areas and mandatory reserves should be included in passive open systems. Negotiated reserves should be zoned as limited development areas where all developments involving new open spaces should be undertaken under the guidance of an EIA.



Climate Change

This is ongoing trend of changes in the earth's general weather conditions because of an average rise in the temperature of the earth's surface often referred to as global warming. While weather changes on a daily basis, climate represents the statistical distribution of weather patterns over time. In this regard, a policy needs to be developed with a strategic approach that is:

Needs-driven and Customized - Employing a wide range of different types of adaptation and mitigation approaches, policies, measures, programmes, interventions and actions that meet the special needs and circumstances of those most vulnerable;

Developmental - Prioritizing climate change responses that have both significant mitigation and adaptation benefits and that also have significant economic growth, job creation, public health, risk management and poverty alleviation benefits;

Transformational, empowering and participatory - Implementing policies and measures to address climate change at a "scale of economy" that enables and supports the required level of innovation, sector and skills development, finance and investment flows needed to reap the full benefit of a transition to a lower-carbon, efficient, job-creating, equitable and competitive economy.

Balanced and cost effective - Implementing a balanced approach to both climate change mitigation and adaptation responses in terms of cost-benefit, prioritization, focus, action and resource allocation.

Umtshezi is characterized by dry winters and wet summers, with thunderstorms being very common in summer.

Environmental Management and Sector Plans:

KZN 237 LM is committed to adhere to sustainable development principles in its municipality for the benefit of present and future generation. This is achieved through proper environmental planning which includes environmental sector plans, which supposed to be considered in integrated development planning of KZN237i LM to avoid environmental degradation.

Environmental Planning concerns itself with the decision-making processes where they are required for managing relationships that exist within and between natural systems and human systems.

The municipality has not undertaken a SEA; although the district has developed, an Environmental Planning endeavors to manage these processes in an effective, orderly, transparent and equitable manner for the benefit of all constituents within such systems for the present and for the future. Present day Environmental Planning practices are the result of continuous refinement and expansion of the scope of such decision-making processes. Environmental sector plans can be used to manage environment in the area of municipal jurisdiction. The following are the existing Environmental sector plans for KZN 237 LM:

Integrated Waste Management Plan

This plan covers the following key aspects Status quo analysis of Waste Management Goals and objectives of Waste Management, Gaps and needs and needs assessment of Waste Management, Evaluation of alternatives for Waste Management, Framework for an Implementation Strategy. KZN 237 manage environment in the area of municipal jurisdiction.

Identified Environmental Challenges

- Illegal dumping
- Air Pollution
- Loss of Biodiversity
- Environmental Degradation
- Lack of environmental management by-laws and policies
- Lack of law enforcement
- Lack of environmental education and awareness
- Flooding

General Strategies / Intervention

The municipality has identified the following key interventions/strategies that can be explored to address the above-mentioned environmental challenges and assist in job creation for local economic development:

Adaptation and Mitigation Measures:

The use of Sustainable Energy as a means of intervention on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from energy use. Additional areas that will be covered in this theme include creation of local economic opportunities through the development of the sustainable energy use projects,

building capacity and knowledge of municipal citizens in the climate impact of energy use, and ensuring the adaptation of energy systems to future climate change.

Transport:

The intervention is on moving towards less carbon intensive forms of transport. Additional areas that will be covered in this theme include the creation of local economic opportunities in the provision of low carbon transport, building capacity and knowledge of municipal citizens on the climate impact of transport, and ensuring the adaptation of the transport system to future climate change.

Biodiversity:

The intervention is on protecting ecological infrastructure. Additional areas that will be covered in this theme include the creation of local economic opportunities in biodiversity protection, building the capacity and knowledge of municipal citizens on the importance that Biodiversity plays in providing ecosystem services, and the role biodiversity can play in mitigation strategies.

Water:

The intervention is on preparing for the impacts of a change in rainfall patterns. Additional areas that will be covered in this theme include the creation of local economic opportunities in water and sanitation, and building the capacity and knowledge of KZN237 citizens on the value of conserving water.

Food Security:

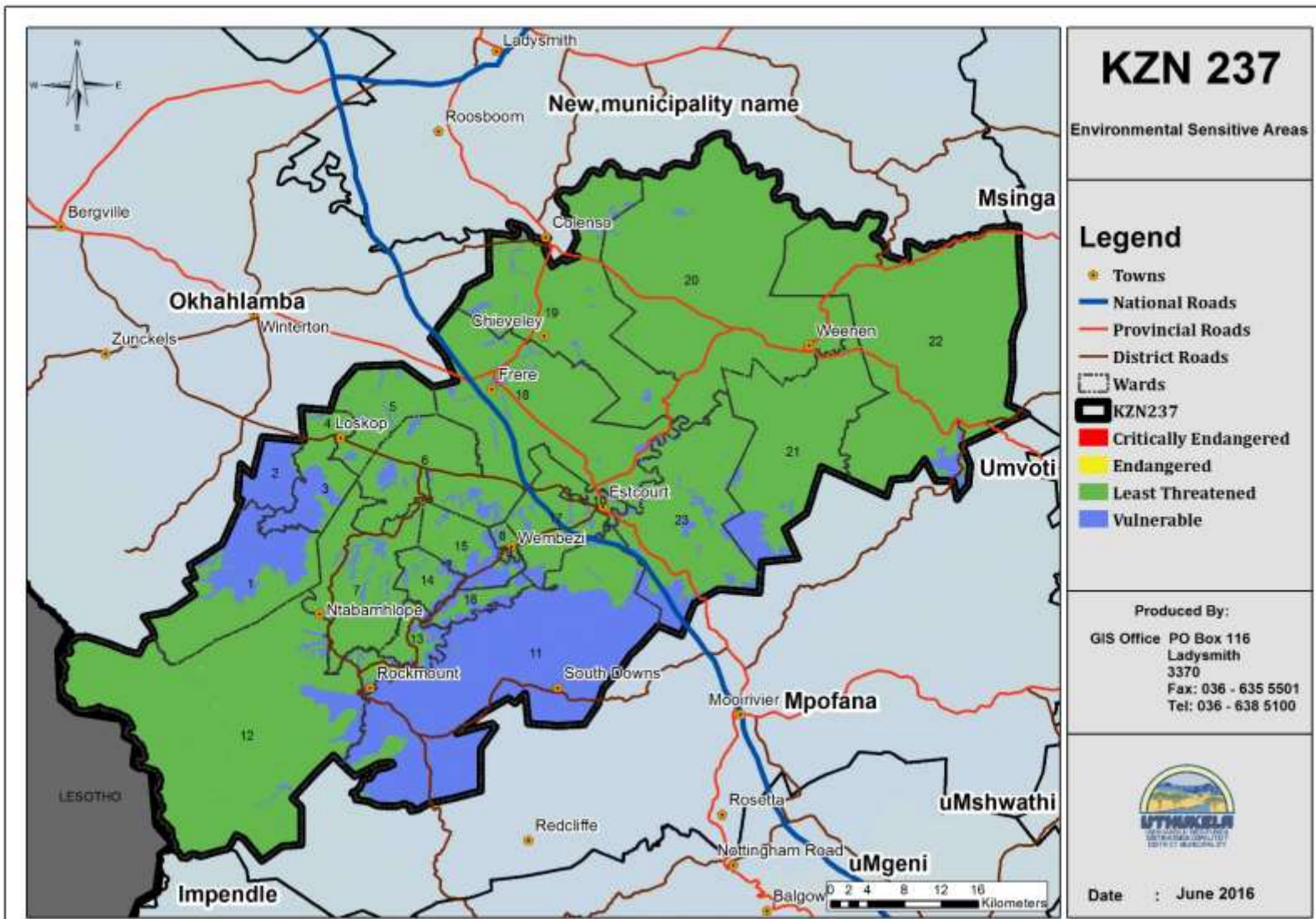
The intervention is on preparing for the impacts of a change in climate on food production and security. Additional areas that will be covered in this theme include the creation of local economic opportunities in agriculture, building the capacity and knowledge of municipal citizens to grow their own food, and ensuring that greenhouse gases from agricultural processes are reduced.

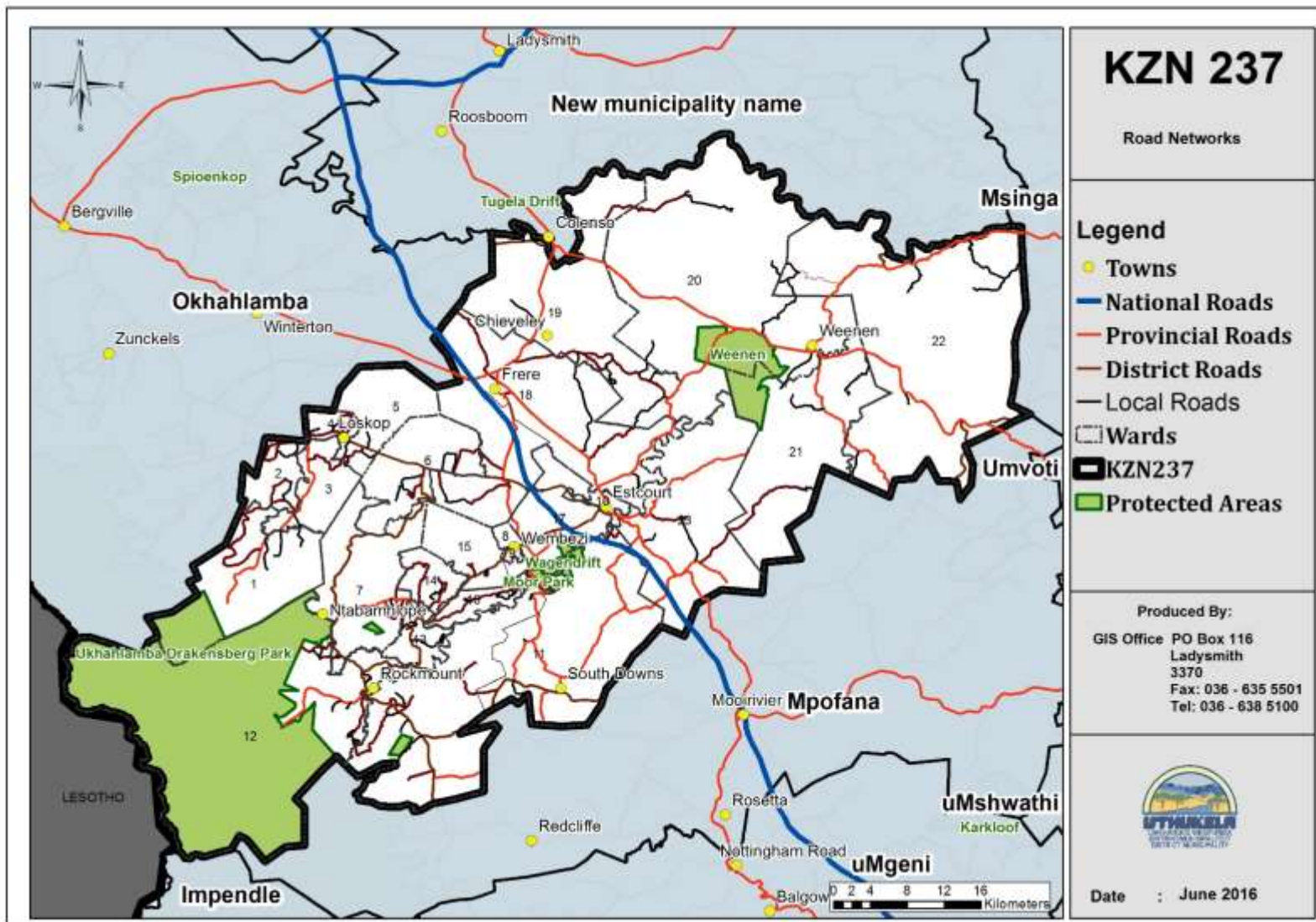
Health:

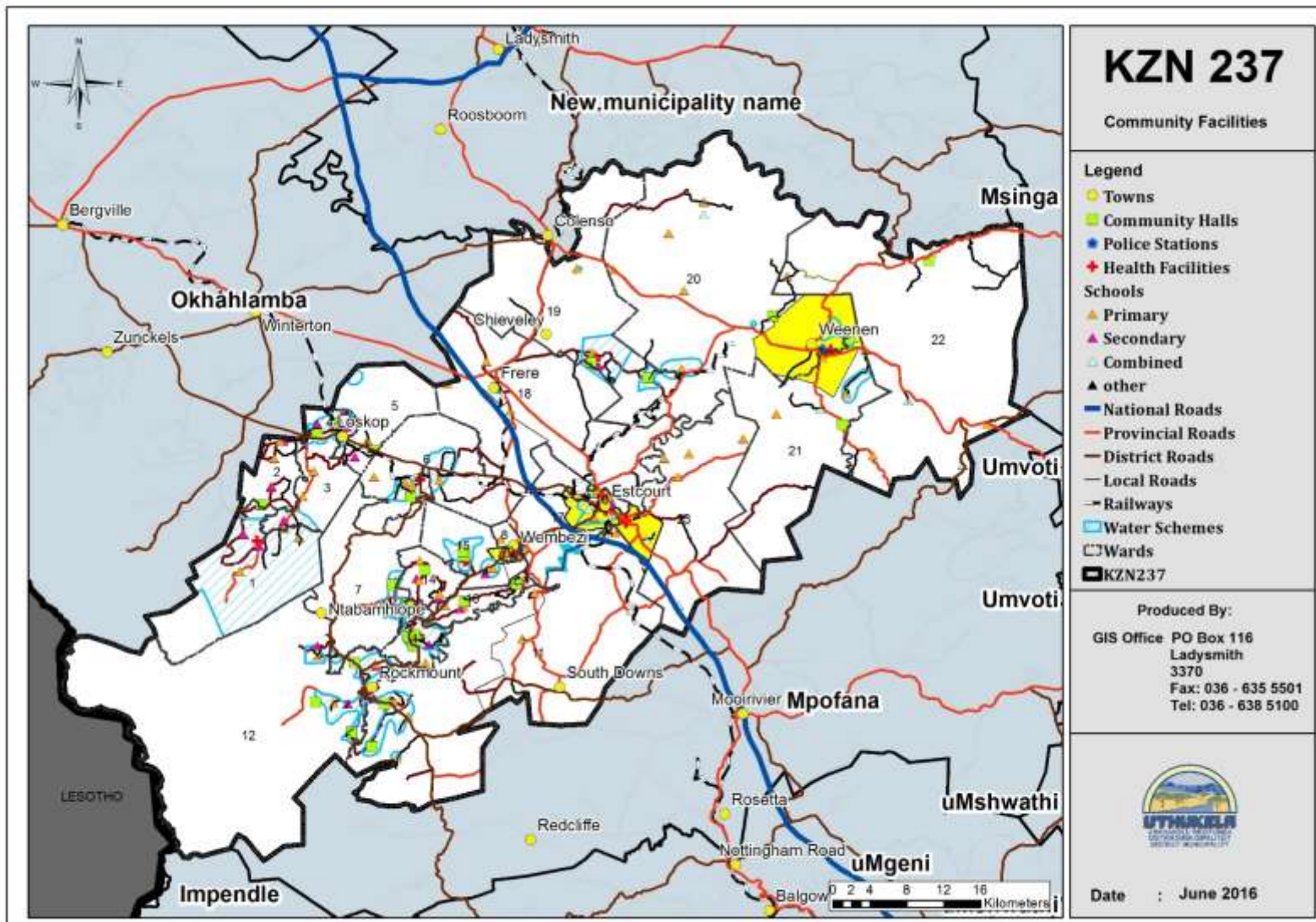
The intervention is on preparing for the impacts of a change in climate on human health. An additional area that will be covered in this theme is building the capacity and knowledge of municipal citizens on the risks of climate related disease.

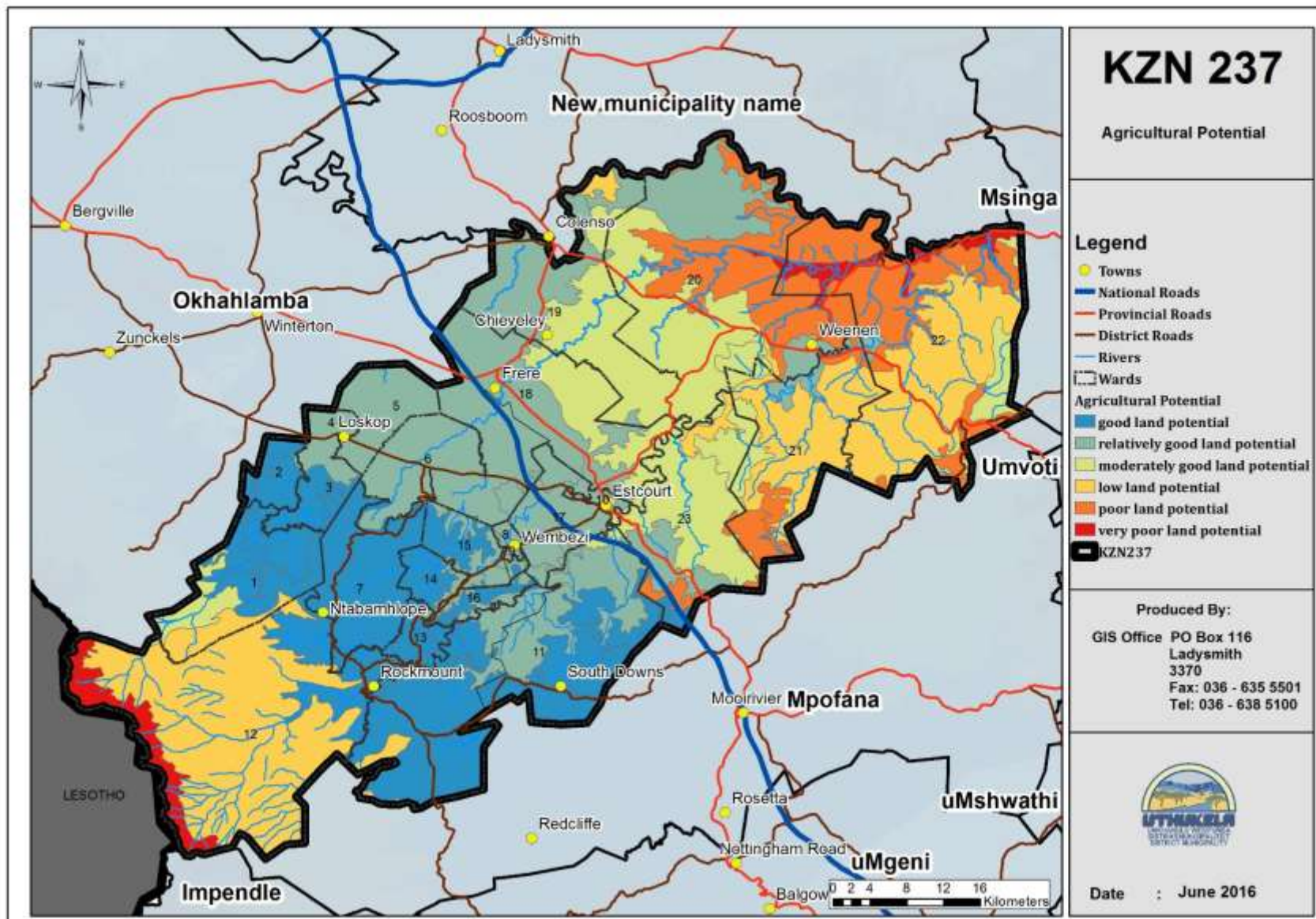
Waste Management and Pollution:

The intervention is on minimizing the amount of waste that goes to landfill and reducing pollution from industry. Additional areas that will be covered in this theme include the creation of local economic opportunities in waste management and recycling, building capacity and knowledge of the municipal citizens on the value of managing waste and pollution, and reducing emissions from waste and industries.







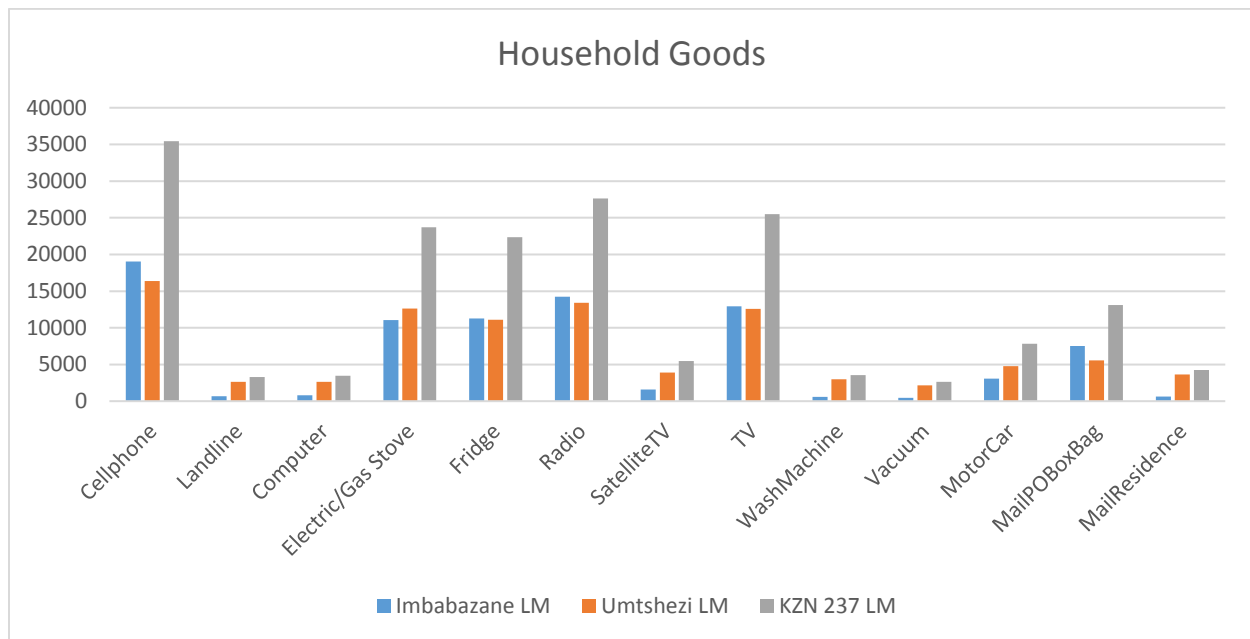


DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Household services

HOUSEHOLD GOODS	Imbabazane LM	Umtshezi LM	KZN 237 LM
Cellphone	19056	16397	35453
Landline	675	2629	3304
Computer	819	2646	3465
Electric/Gas Stove	11072	12618	23690
Fridge	11289	11084	22373
Radio	14223	13418	27641
Satellite TV	1589	3880	5469
TV	12932	12567	25499
Wash Machine	580	2988	3568
Vacuum	472	2153	2625
Motor Car	3061	4771	7832
Mail PO Box Bag	7538	5577	13115
Mail Residence	638	3621	4259

Source: Census StatsSA 2011



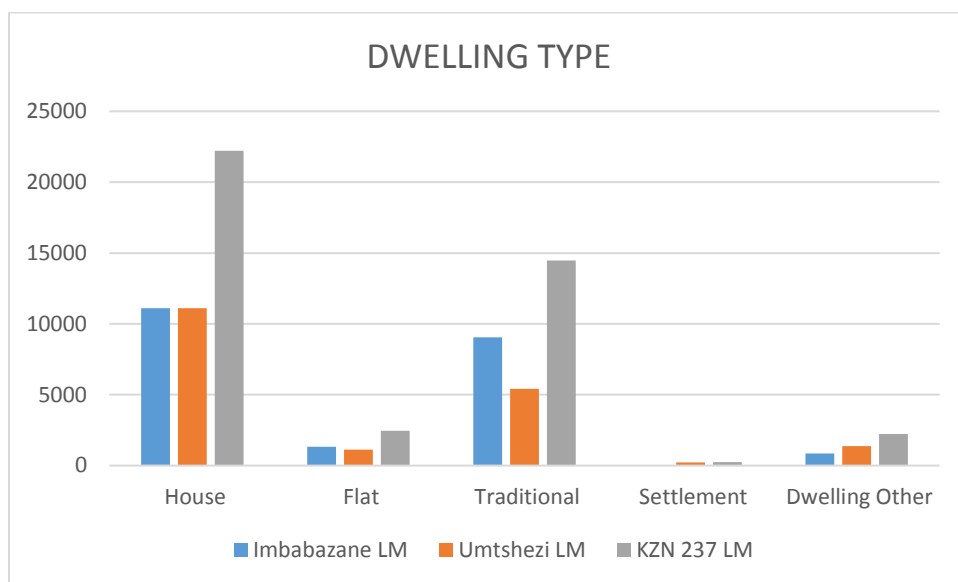
Source: Census Statssa 2011

Dwelling Type

DWELLING TYPE	Imbabazane LM	Umtshezi LM	KZN 237 LM
House	11111	11110	22221

Flat	1323	1124	2447
Traditional	9046	5424	14470
Settlement	28	219	247
Dwelling Other	854	1373	2227

Source: Census Statssa 2011

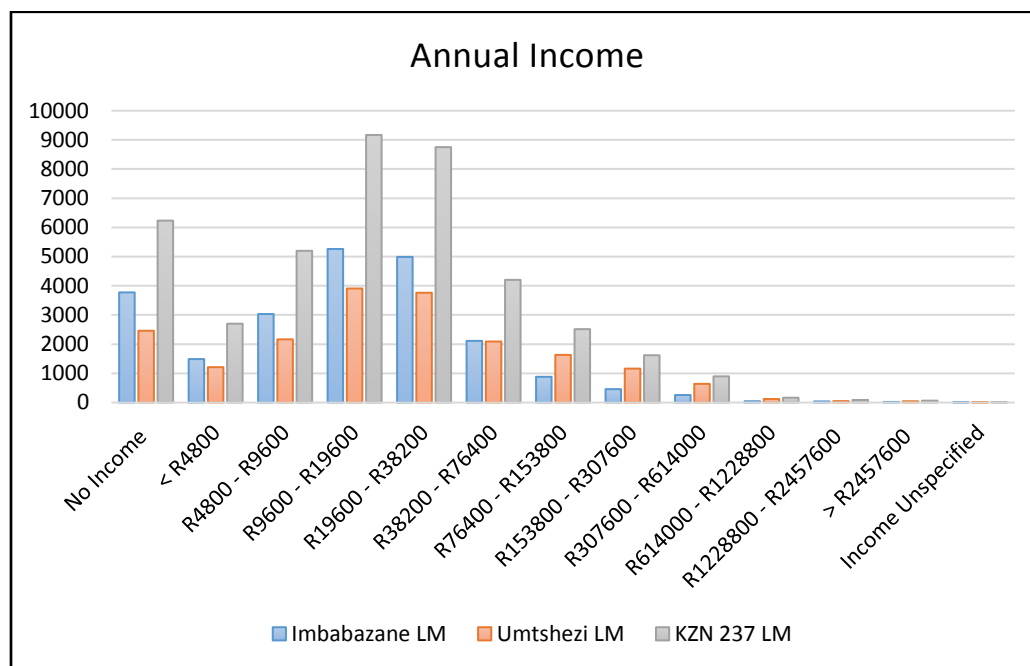


Source: Census Statssa 2011

Annual Income per household

ANNUAL INCOME	Imbabazane LM	Umtshezi LM	KZN 237 LM
No Income	3774	2460	6234
< R4800	1489	1212	2701
R4800 - R9600	3033	2166	5199
R9600 - R19600	5261	3908	9169
R19600 - R38200	4990	3762	8752
R38200 - R76400	2113	2091	4204
R76400 - R153800	882	1633	2515
R153800 - R307600	459	1162	1621
R307600 - R614000	257	640	897
R614000 - R1228800	44	121	165
R1228800 - R2457600	39	49	88
> R2457600	21	44	65
Income Unspecified	1	1	2

Source: Census Statssa 2011



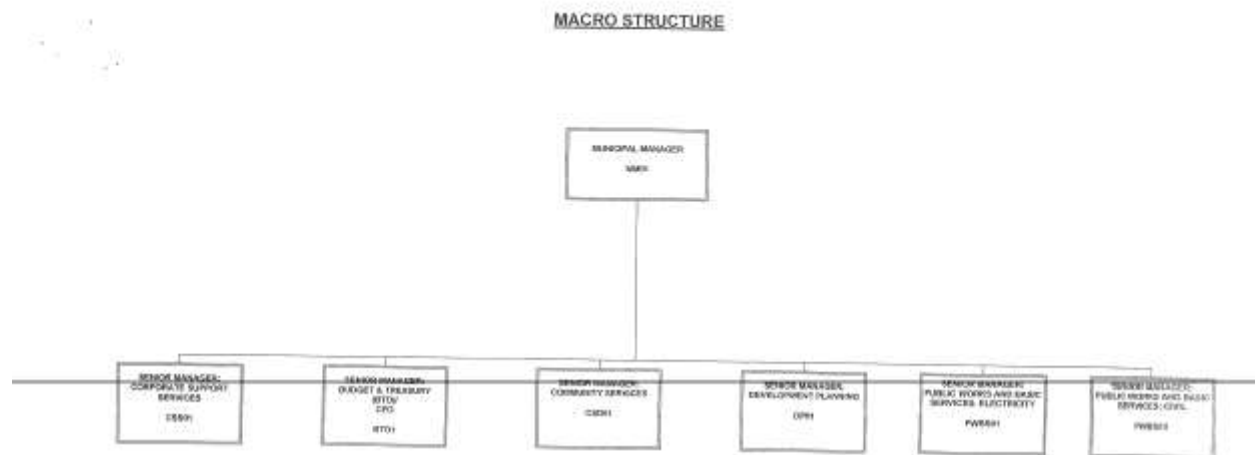
Source: Census Statssa 2011

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Transformation

Process are in place to ensure that the merger takes place as swiftly as possible as possible so that there is no negative effect on service delivery for our people. The Change Management Committee has been meeting on a regular basis and will continue to meet in order to ensure the best possible transition between the two municipalities.

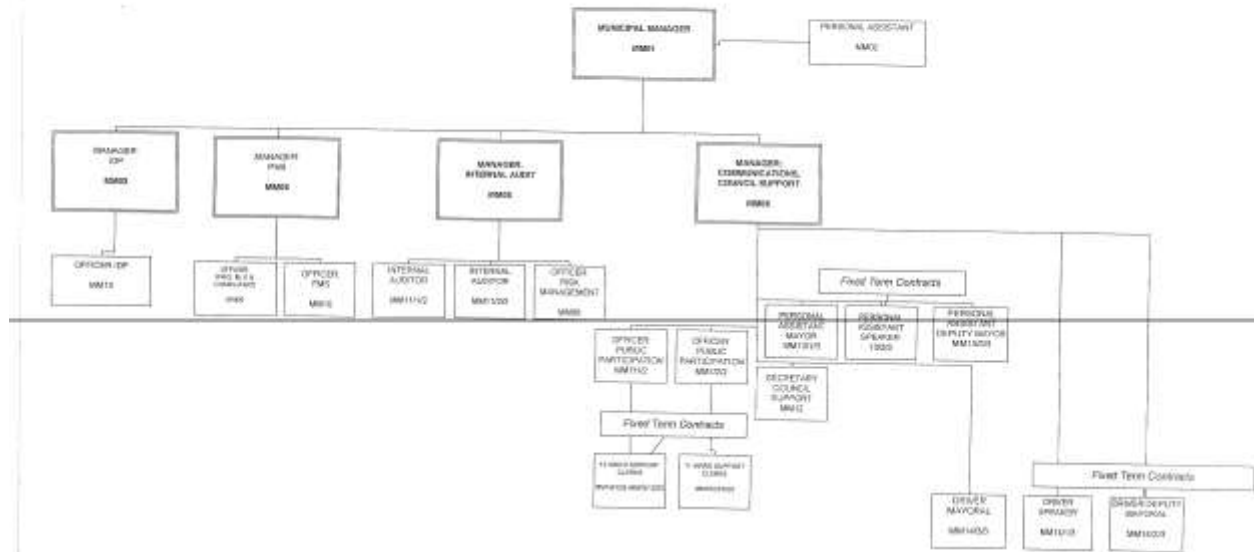
ORGANOGRAM: please view annexure A for detailed organogram.



Umtsheni Imibuzane Adopted Structure April 2016

Page2

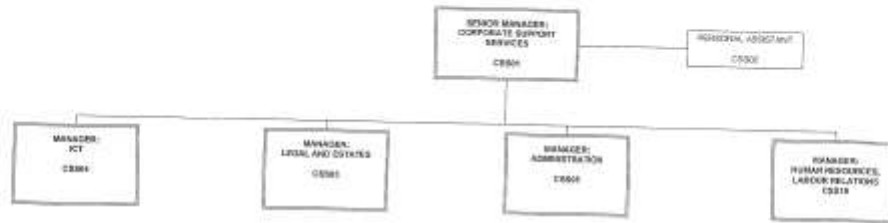
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER:



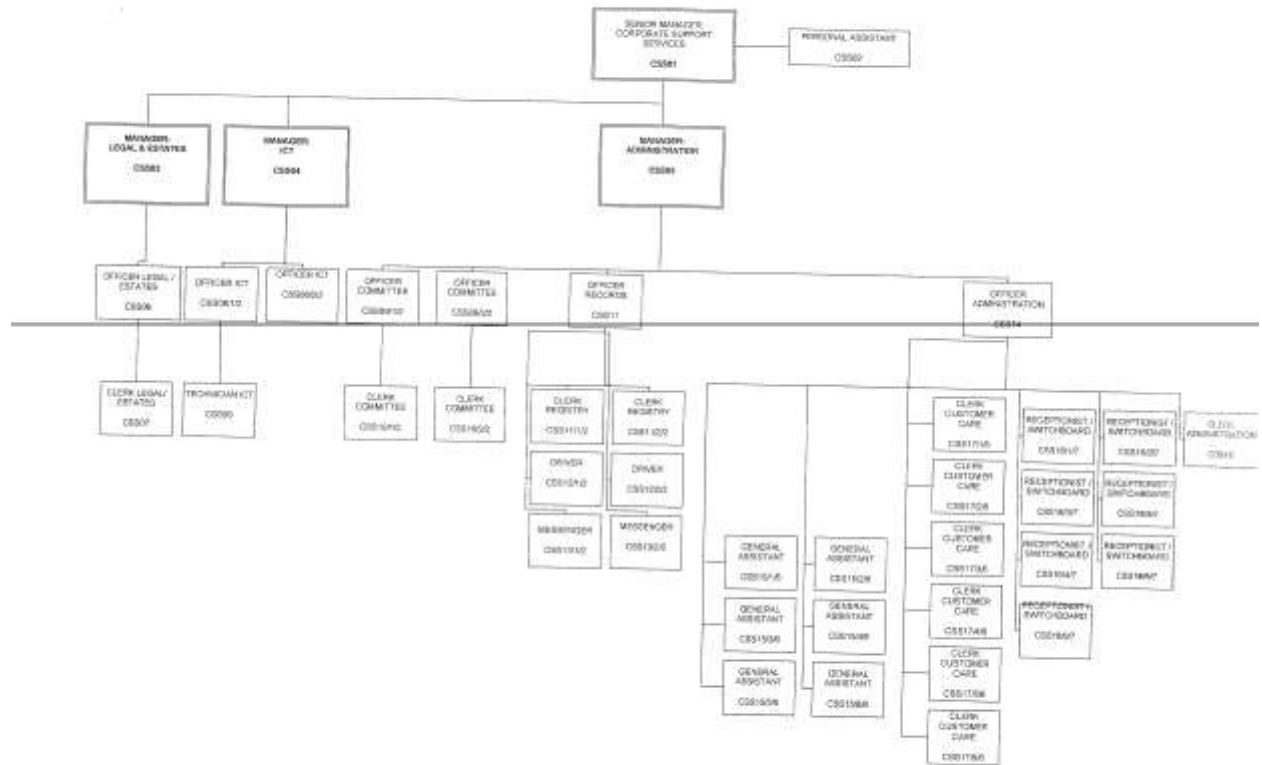
Umlishezi Imibazane Adopted Structure April 2016

Page 3

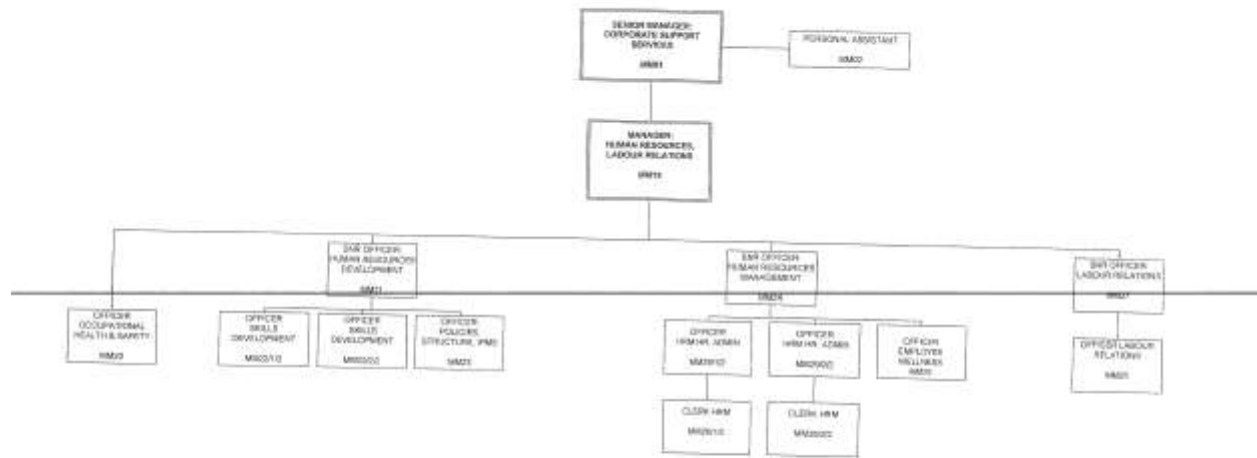
DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES
MACRO STRUCTURE

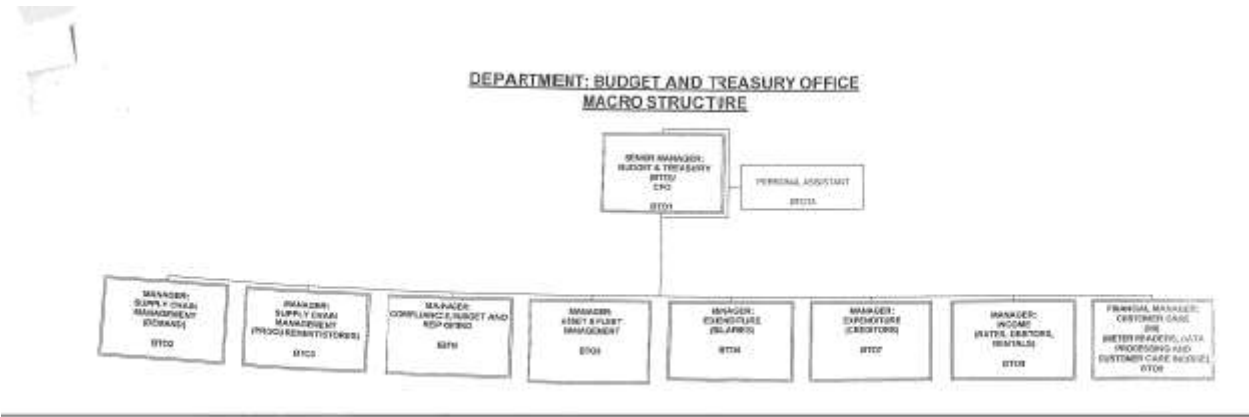


DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES
BUSINESS UNIT: ADMINISTRATION, LEGAL & ESTATES AND ICT

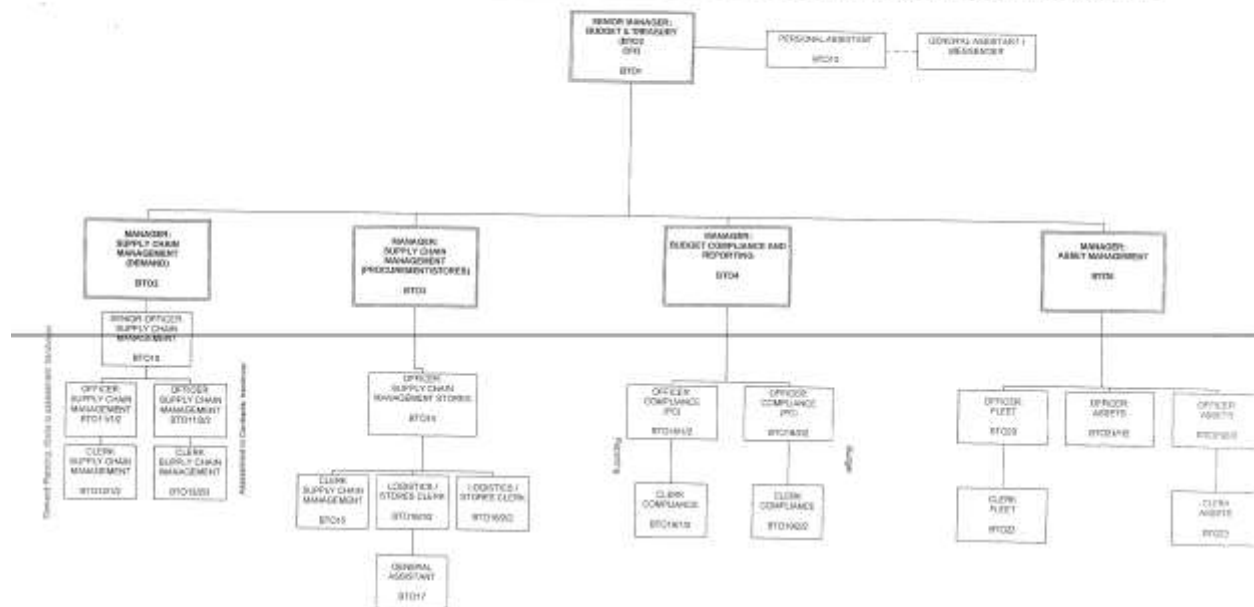


DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES
BUSINESS UNIT: HUMAN RESOURCES

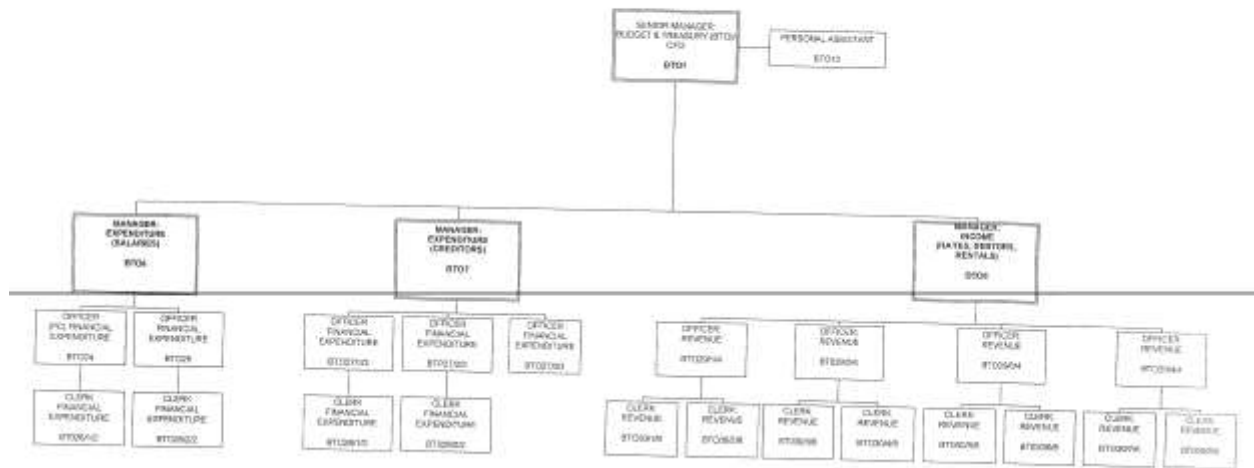




BUSINESS UNIT: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNIT & BUDGET COMPLIANCE, REPORTING AND ASSET MANAGEMENT



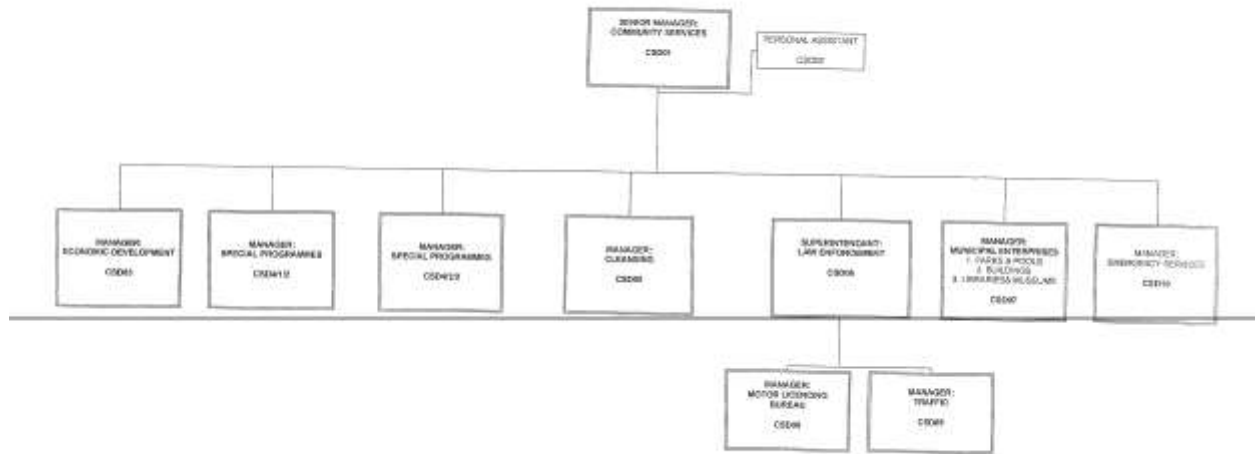
DEPARTMENT: BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE
BUSINESS UNIT: EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE



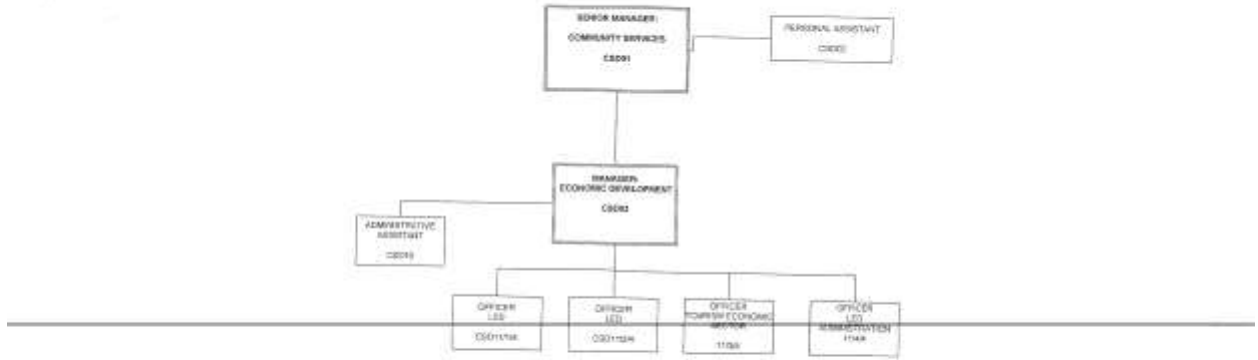
```

graph TD
    A["DESIGN MANAGER  
BUDGET & TREASURY  
BT01"] --- B["PERSONAL ASSISTANT  
BT010"]
    A --- C["FINANCIAL MANAGER  
CUSTOMER CARE  
(M)  
METER READING, DATA  
PROCESSING AND  
CUSTOMER CARE INCOME  
BT02"]
    C --- D["OFFICER  
WATCH  
BT03115"]
    C --- E["OFFICER  
RECEIPT  
BT0312"]
    C --- F["OFFICER  
VARIABLE  
BT0313"]
    C --- G["OFFICER  
MEMBER CARE  
BT0314"]
    C --- H["OFFICER  
CAREER  
BT0315"]
    C --- I["SUPERVISOR METER  
READING  
BT0316"]
    D --- J["CASHIER  
BT03112"]
    D --- K["CASHIER  
BT03113"]
    D --- L["CASHIER  
BT03114"]
    D --- M["CASHIER  
BT03115"]
    E --- N["CASHIER  
BT03122"]
    E --- O["CASHIER  
BT03123"]
    E --- P["CASHIER  
BT03124"]
    E --- Q["CASHIER  
BT03125"]
    F --- R["CASHIER  
BT03132"]
    F --- S["CASHIER  
BT03133"]
    F --- T["CASHIER  
BT03134"]
    F --- U["CASHIER  
BT03135"]
    G --- V["CASHIER  
BT03142"]
    G --- W["CASHIER  
BT03143"]
    G --- X["CASHIER  
BT03144"]
    G --- Y["CASHIER  
BT03145"]
    H --- Z["CASHIER  
BT03152"]
    H --- AA["CASHIER  
BT03153"]
    H --- AB["CASHIER  
BT03154"]
    H --- AC["CASHIER  
BT03155"]
    I --- AD["METER READER  
BT03162"]
    I --- AE["METER READER  
BT03163"]
    AD --- AF["CENTRAL  
ASSISTANT  
BT03162"]
    AE --- AG["CENTRAL  
ASSISTANT  
BT03163"]
  
```

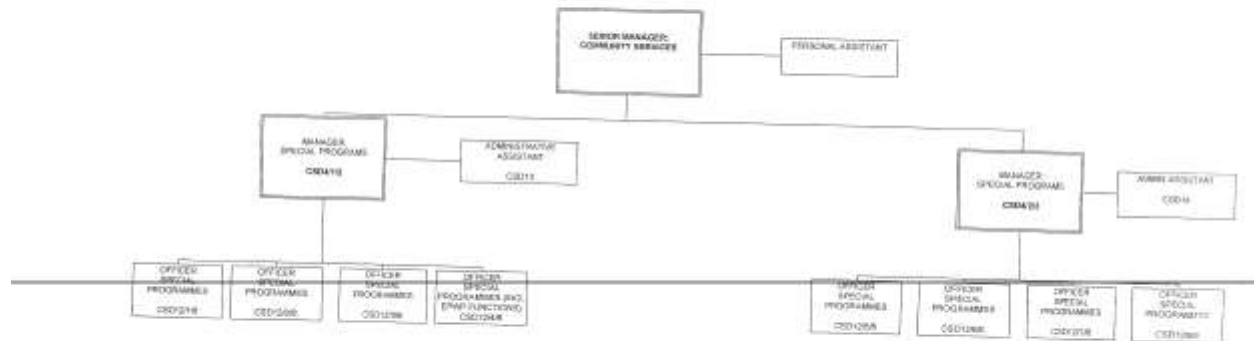
UNTAHEZI COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
MACRO STRUCTURE



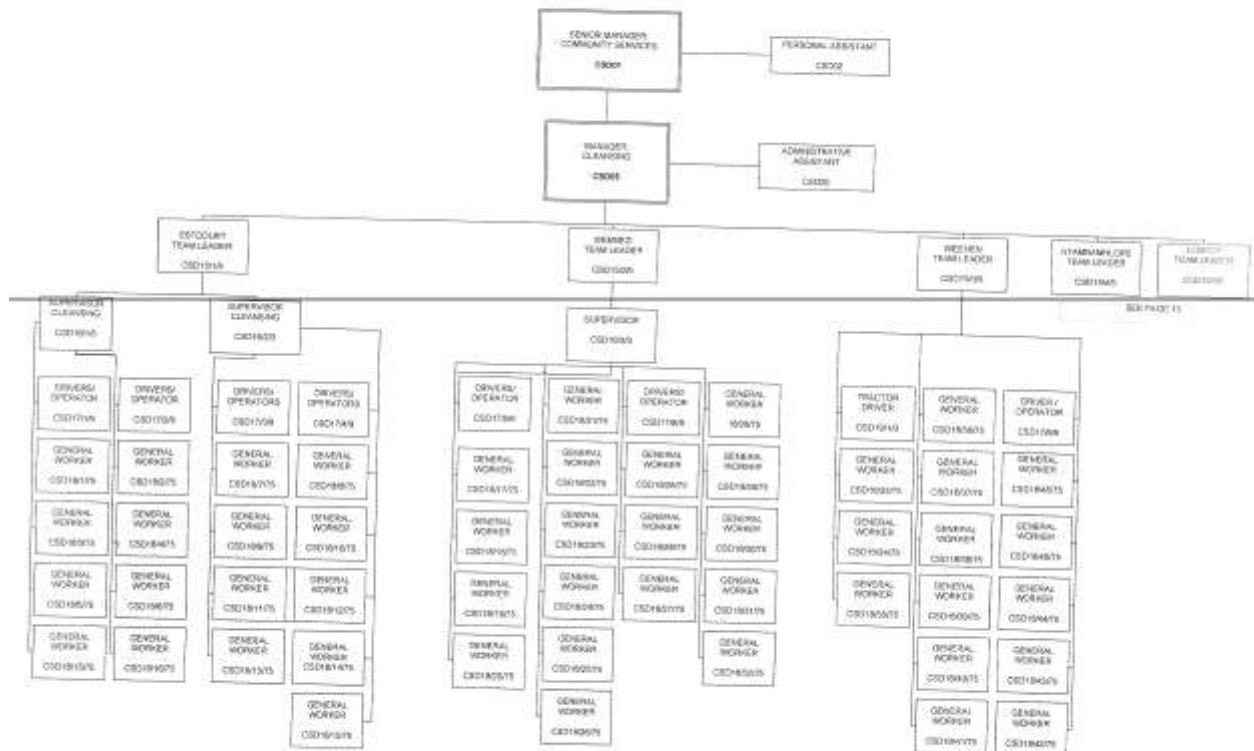
UNIT: COMMUNITY SERVICES
BUSINESS UNIT: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



**DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

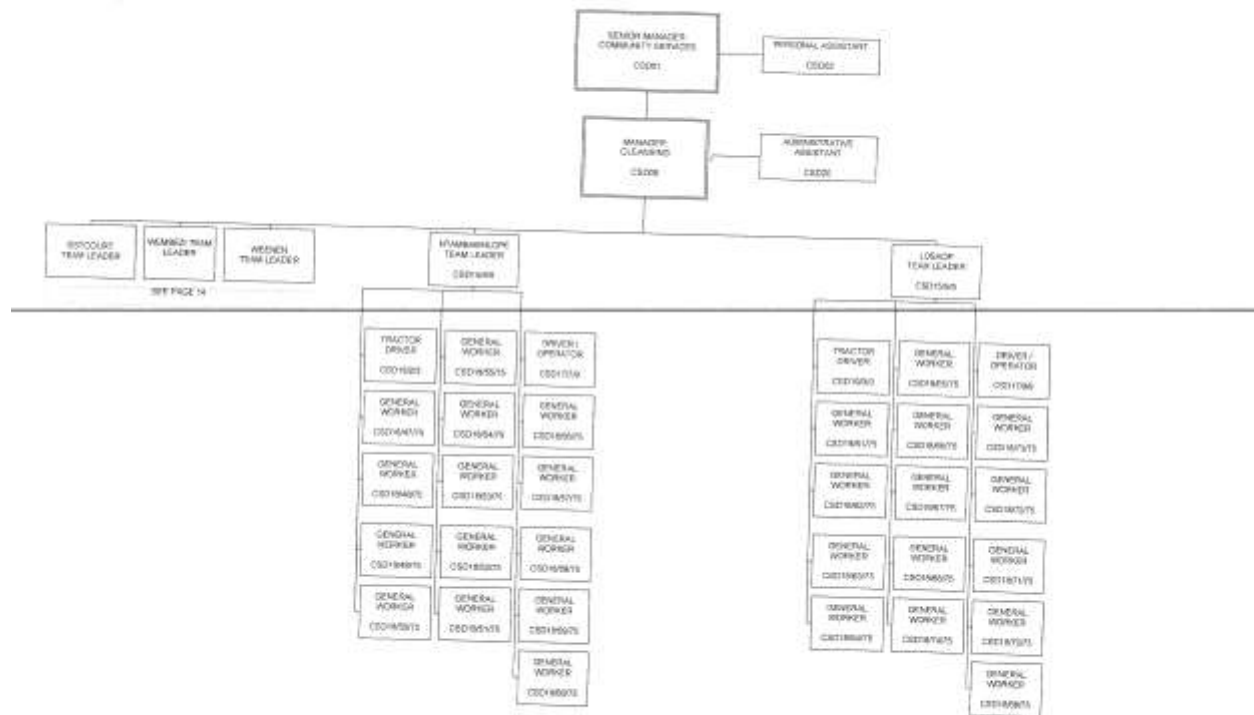


DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: CLEANSING

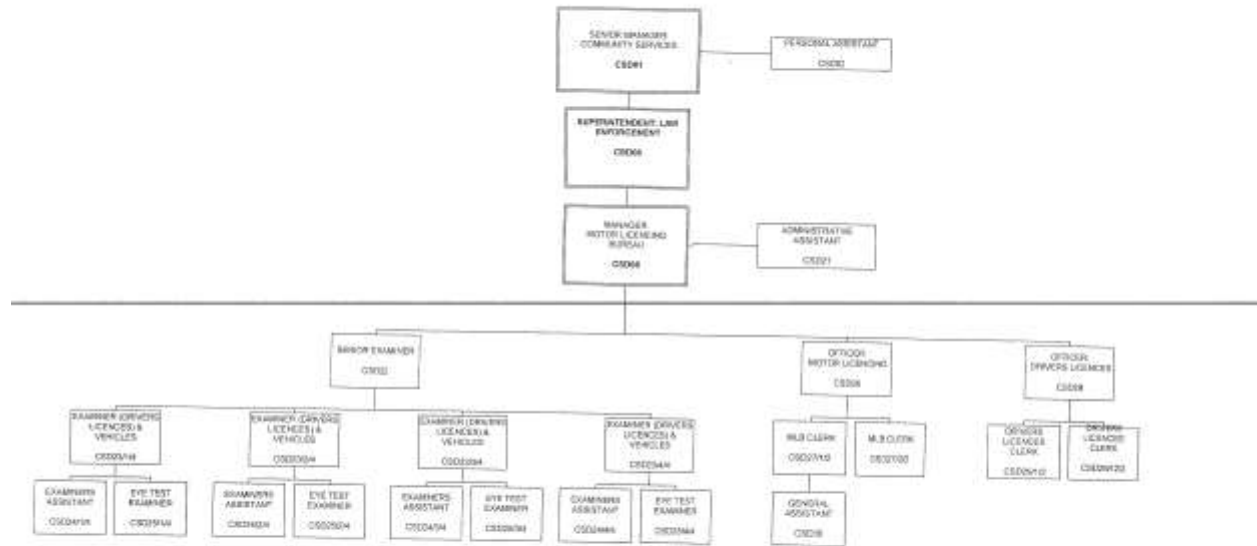


Umtshozi Imibazane Adopted Structure April 2016

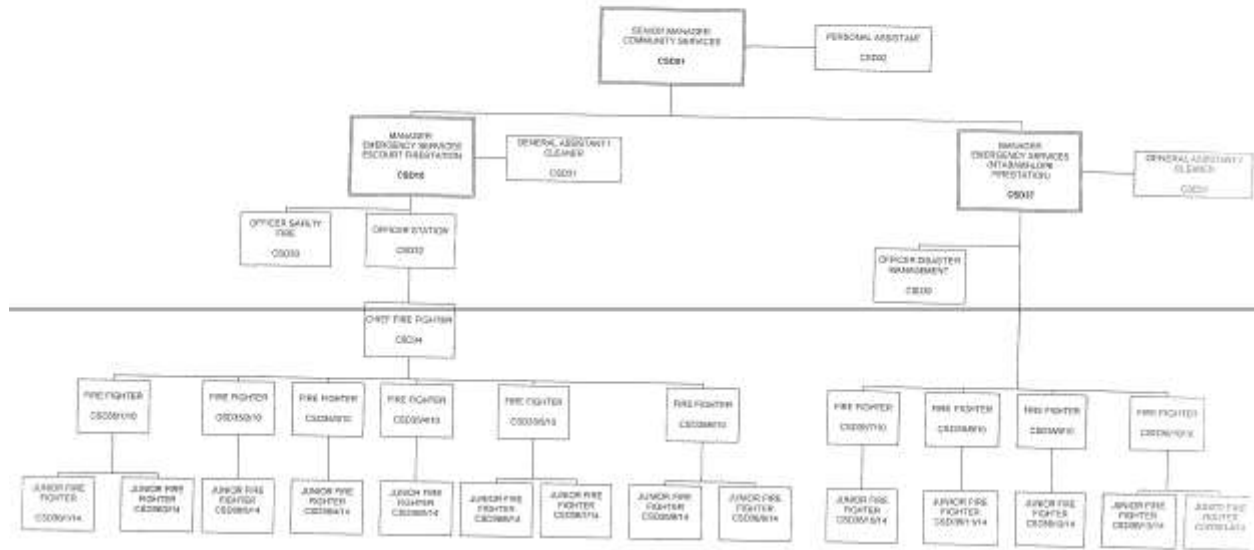
DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: CLEANSING CONTINUED



DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: LAW ENFORCEMENT, MOTOR LICENCING BUREAU



**DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRE & DISASTER**



Unishesi Imibazozo Adopted Structure April 2016

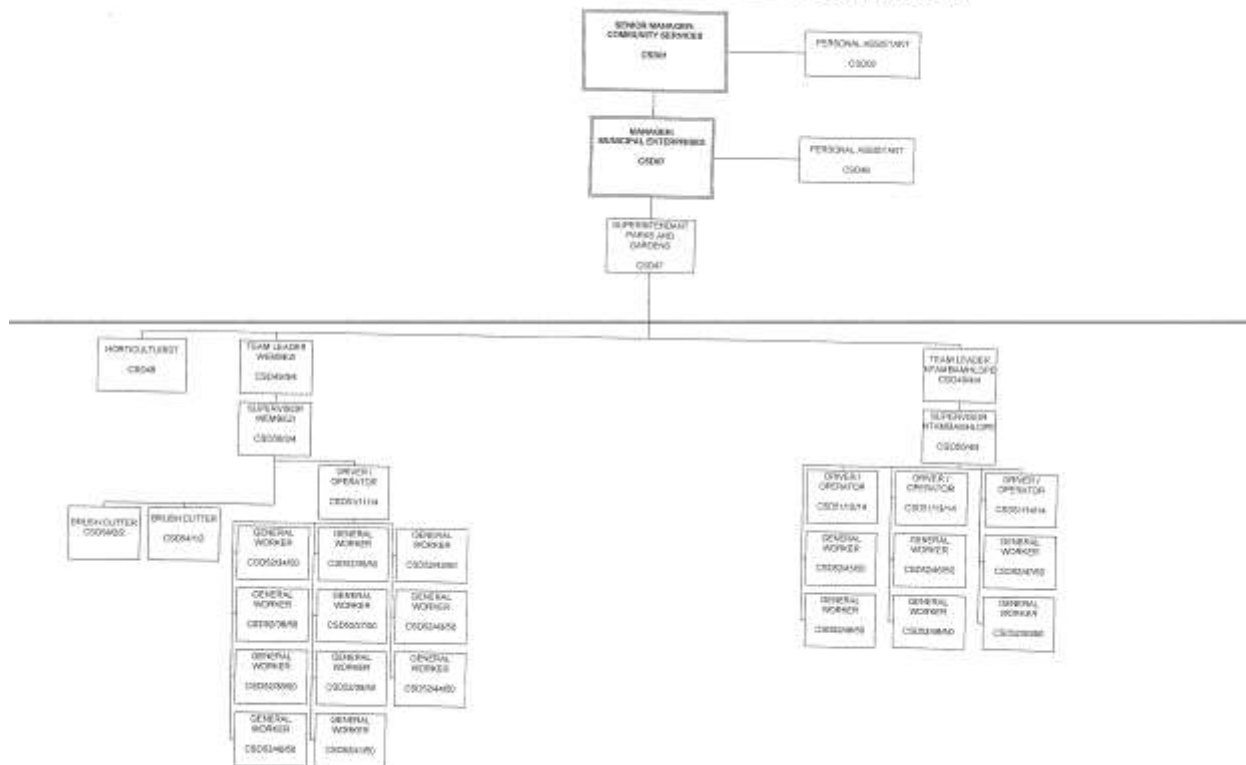
Page 17

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES: PARKS AND POOLS PAGE 1 OF 2



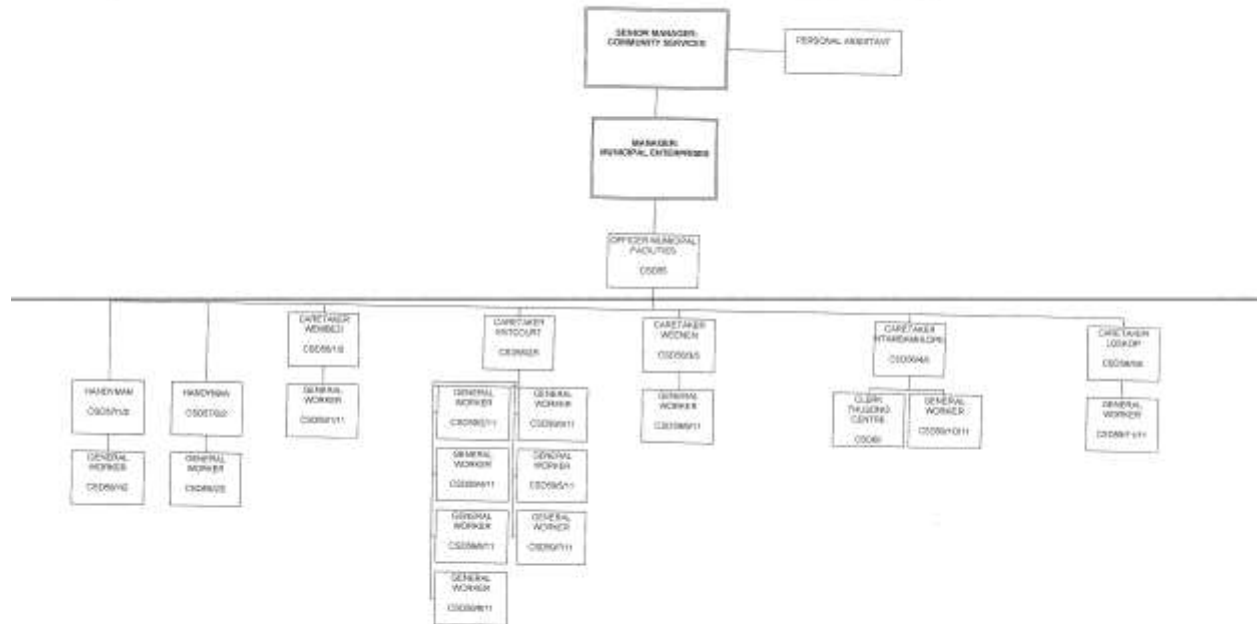
DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES: PARKS AND POOLS PAGE 2 OF 2



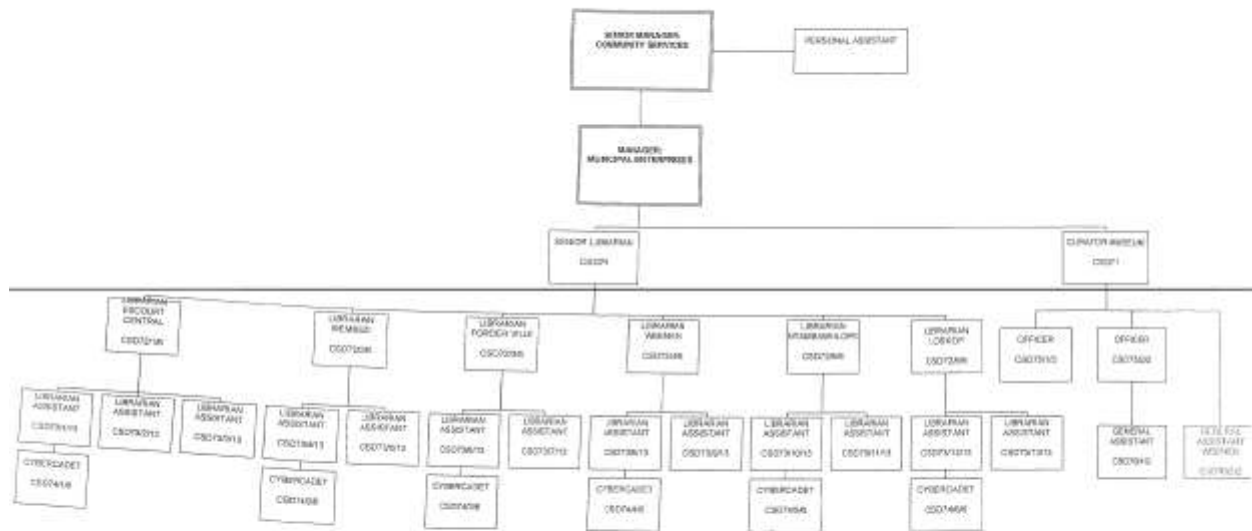
Limestone: Imbricatana Adopted Structure April 2016

Page 20

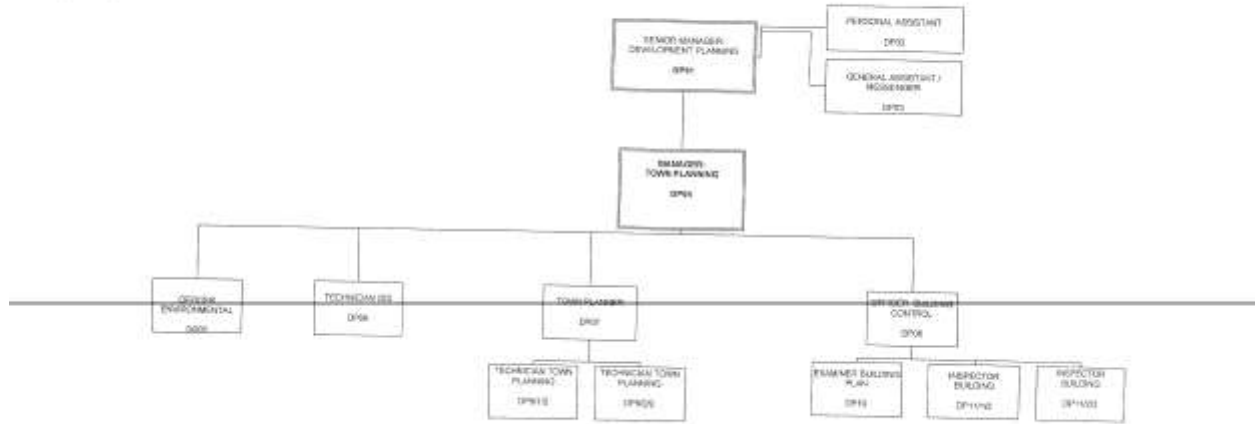
DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES: BUILDINGS & HALLS



DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT
BUSINESS UNIT: MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES: LIBRARIES



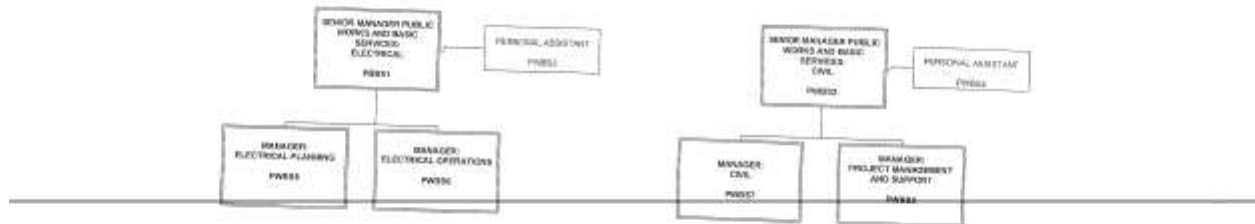
DEPARTMENT: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SERVICES
BUSINESS UNIT: TOWN PLANNING & BUILDING CONTROL



Umlazi: Imbizoane Adopted Structure April 2016

Page 1

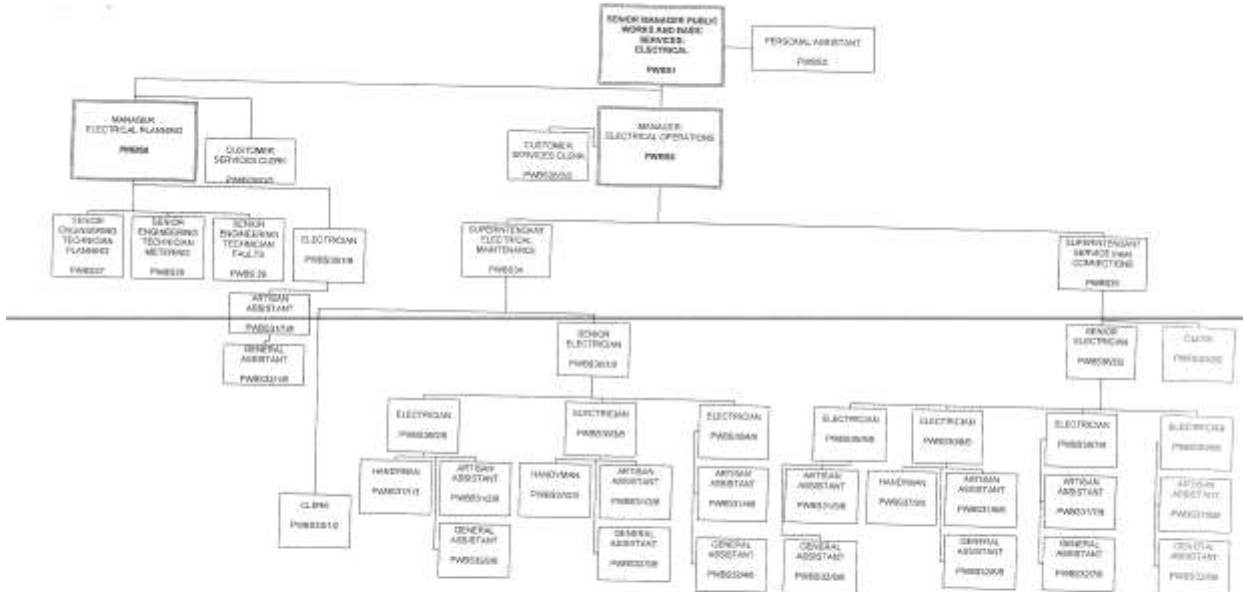
DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC WORKS AND BASIC SERVICES:
CIVIL
MACRO STRUCTURE



Umlaeni Imibobane Adopted Structure April 2016

Page 4

DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC WORKS AND BASIC SERVICES: ELECTRICAL



DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC WORKS AND BASIC SERVICES; CIVILS & PMU



--	--	--

Municipal Institutional Capacity and Status on Critical Posts

KZN 237 is a newly formulated Municipality which will begin its existence after the local government elections of 2016. Currently between the two municipalities of Imbabazane and Umtshezi, section 56 posts are filled by acting personal, section 57 positions are also filled by acting personel. During Change management preparations systems have been put in place to ensure that these critical positions are filled.

HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY

KZN 237 is in the process of formulating its Human resources strategy.

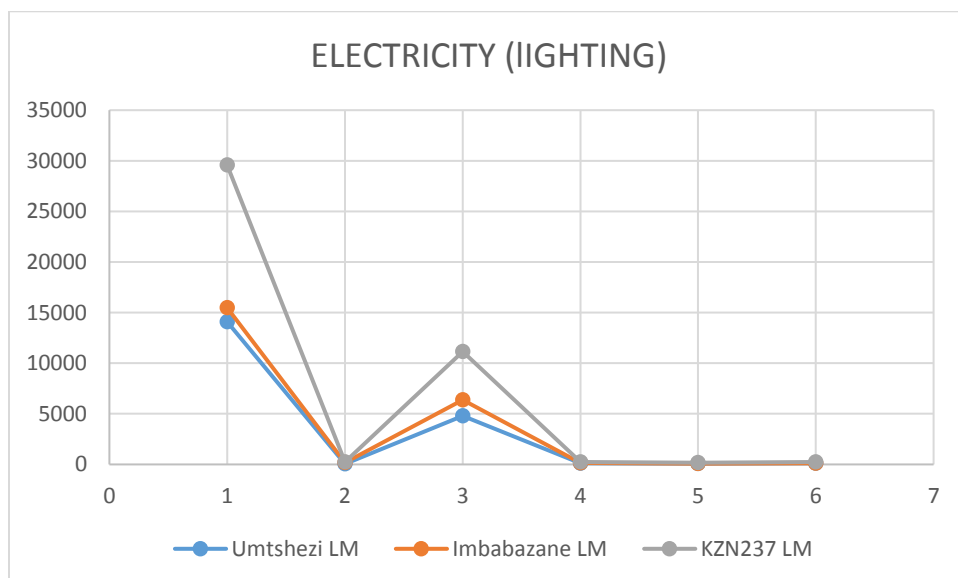
KZN 237 Policies

Policy	Status
Access to Personal File Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Accountability Framework	Adopted 11/05/2016
Acting Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Car Allowance Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Code of Conduct – Municipal Employees	Adopted 11/05/2016
Common business Language Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Communications Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Confidentiality Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Conflict of Interest Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Dress Code	Adopted 11/05/2016
Employee Wellness Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Employment Benefits Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Grievance Procedure Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Harassment Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
HR Policies Consolidated Plan	Adopted 11/05/2016
Leave Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Occupational Health and Safety Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Placement Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Promotion and Remuneration Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Recruitment Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Smoking Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Subsistence and Travel Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Substance abuse Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016
Training and Development Policy	Adopted 11/05/2016

Infrastructure Analysis

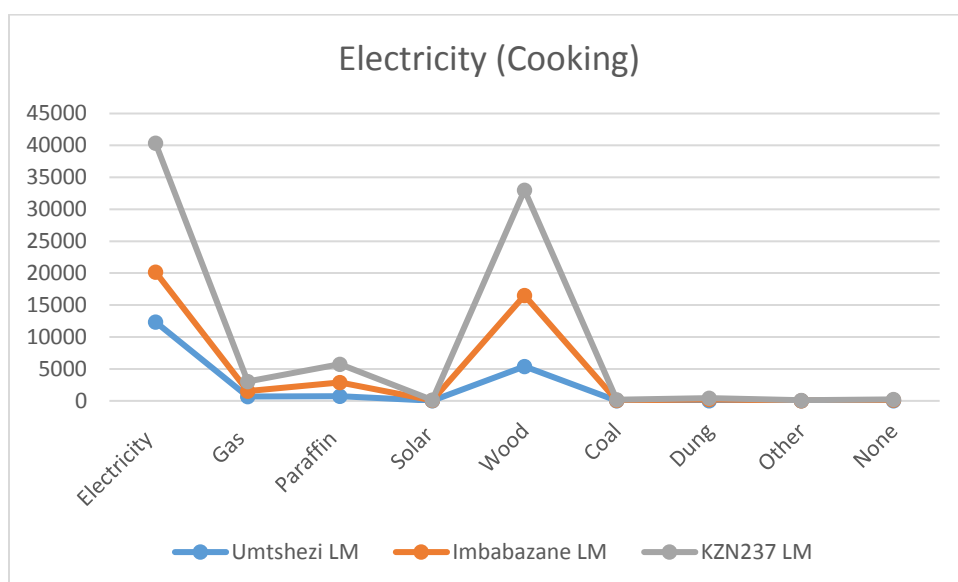
Electricity

ELECTRICITY (LIGHTING)	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
Electricity	14096	15479	29575
Gas	47	179	226
Candles	4794	6363	11157
Paraffin	102	139	241
Solar	93	77	170
None	120	128	248

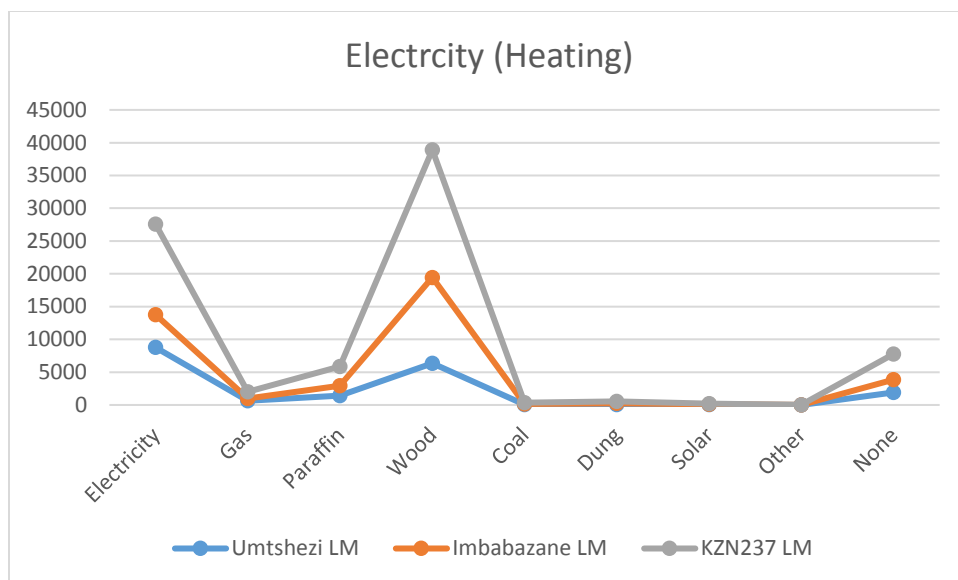


ELECTRICITY (COOKING)	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
Electricity	12355	7819	20174

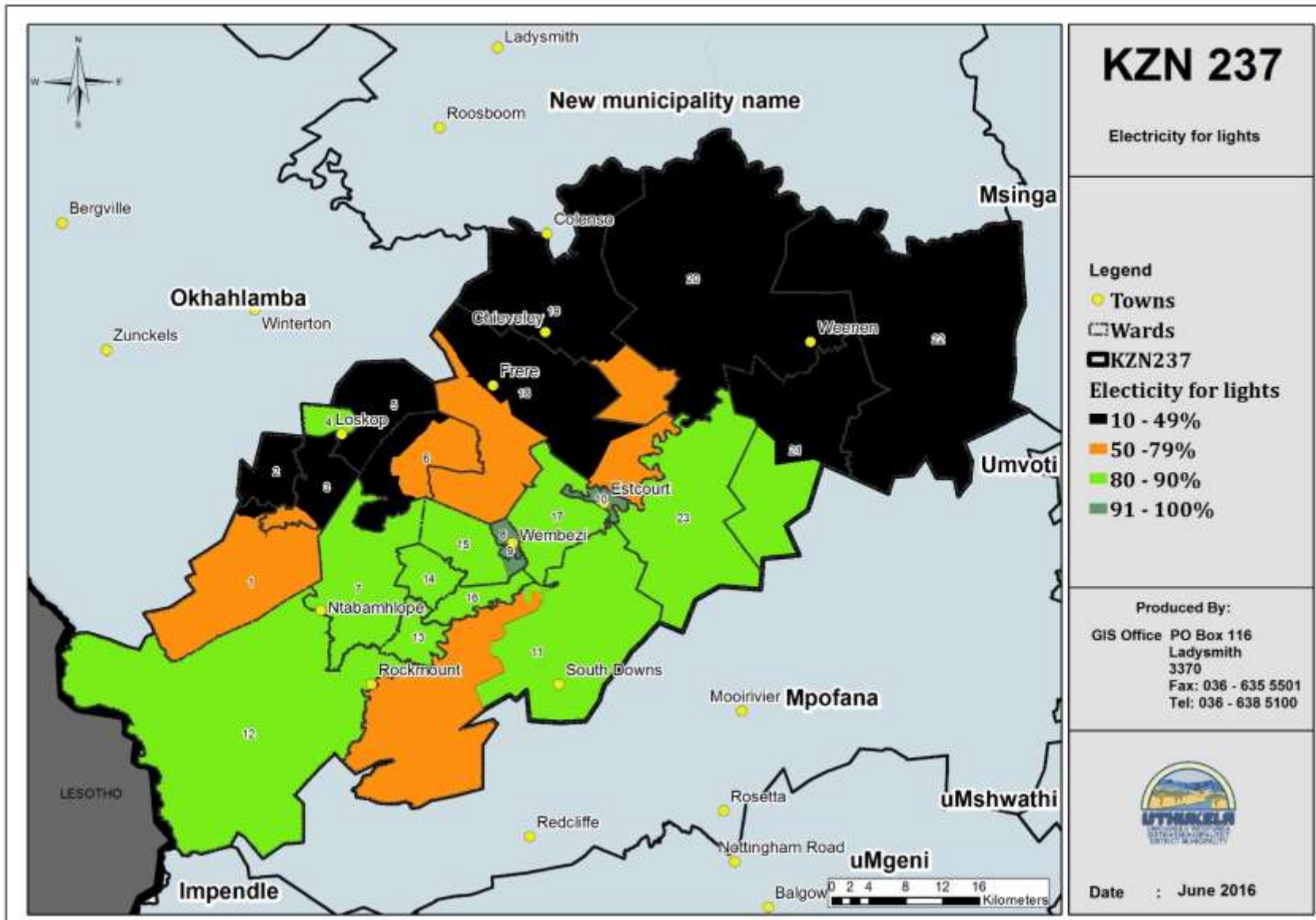
Gas	666	861	1527
Paraffin	719	2162	2881
Solar	39	33	72
Wood	5370	11126	16496
Coal	20	63	83
Dung	16	194	210
Other	17	37	54
None	47	65	112

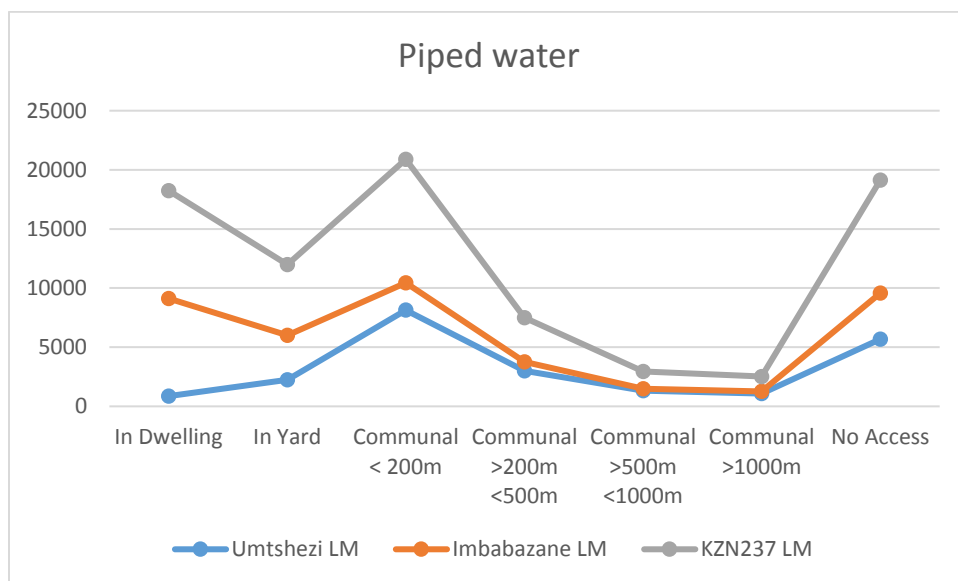


ELECTRICITY (HEATING)	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
Electricity	8774	5015	13789
Gas	625	380	1005
Paraffin	1443	1496	2939
Wood	6348	13103	19451
Coal	74	91	165
Dung	33	241	274
Solar	42	51	93
Other	2	11	13
None	1909	1974	3883



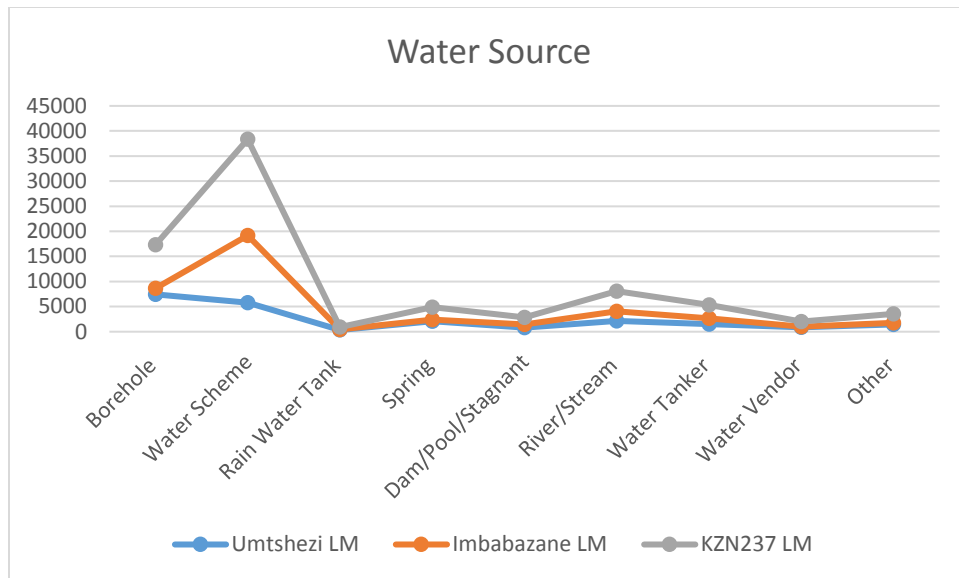
PIPED WATER	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
In Dwelling	865	8255	9120
In Yard	2246	3753	5999
Communal < 200m	8132	2313	10445
Communal >200m <500m	3007	742	3749
Communal >500m <1000m	1333	144	1477
Communal >1000m	1089	173	1262
No Access	5692	3873	9565





Water Source

WATER SOURCE	Umtshezi LM	Imbabazane LM	KZN237 LM
Borehole	7437	1213	8650
Water Scheme	5801	13375	19176
Rain Water Tank	339	114	453
Spring	2057	374	2431
Dam/Pool/Stagnant	791	626	1417
River/Stream	2130	1901	4031
Water Tanker	1518	1147	2665
Water Vendor	854	169	1023
Other	1431	330	1761



Electricity

Old Imbabazane LM (KZN 235)

Electricity Backlogs

Electricity prioritised projects

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>WARD</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR</u>	<u>CONTACTS</u>
De Klerk /Kwa Ndaba	400	3	Cllr M.A Mkhize	073 070 9452
Bosch /Shayamoya	200	7	Cllr P.G Strydom (Mayor)	072 572 5341
Nkukhemnyama/ Kwamshini	410	5	Cllr M.R Zulu	076 258 3143
Sikhonyane	90	6	Cllr W.G Mlotshwa	073 240 0239
Moyeni	56	9	Cllr V.C Mlangeni	083 943 4326
Etshenilengele/ Morley	241	13	Cllr E.S Ndumo	072 734 7940
TOTAL	1397			

Electricity priority infill list

<u>WARD</u>	<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>IN-FILLS</u>	<u>COUNCILLOR</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>
01	a) Emunywuni b) Enyokeni c) Mahlabathini d) Mkhalanyoni	48 60 70 30	Cllr M.B Mabaso	072 489 0241
02	a) Kwa Dlamini Churches b) Mahlutshini Churches c) Mahlutshini House Holds d) KwaDlamini Households	08 10 44 88	Cllr V.P Gumbi	084 387 5957
03	a) Shayamoya – Ngaphezulu b) Seventeen(17) c) De-Klerk d) Emvundlweni	32 10 200 10 15	Cllr M.A Mkhize	073 070 9452
04	a) Enkunuzini / Embangweni b) Bhekabezayo	40 80 47		082 477 9383

	c) Ezimpandeni d) De-Klerk e) Emtshezi High	50 50 50	Cllr S.J Nhlabathi	
05	a) Sobabili b) Goodhome c) Bhakelani	30 35 10	Cllr M.R Zulu	076 258 3143
06	a) Emdwebu b) Newland c) Zwelisha d) Lochsloy e) Lindelani	50 20 68 20 10	Cllr W.G Mlotshwa	073 240 0239
07	a) Mhubheni b) Ezindikini c) Bosch d) Dalton e) Shayamoya	20 05 05	Cllr P.G Strydom	072 572 5341
08	a) Madolobheni b) Silimangamehl o c) Ngodini d) Makekeni e) Mnyangweni	45 45 70 60 60	Cllr T.Y Nqubuka	082 482 9649
09	a) Kwavala b) Mandabeni c) Emoyeni	49 36 56	Cllr V.C Mlangeni	083 943 4326
10	a) Tatane b) Ngonyameni c) Zwelisha d) Ephasiwe e) Thamela f) Vovayi g) Nyezane	53 45 50 48 31 37 60	Cllr L Mnculwane	082 746 4663
11	a) Nkomokazini b) Mqedandaba c) Shiyabazali	60 90 60	Cllr X.R Sthole	072 890 9992
12	Tatane Lomode Ekuphumuleni	50 30 60	Cllr Y.N Mazibuko	079 979 0006

13	a) Bhekuzulu	80	Cllr E.S Ndumo	072 734 7940
	b) Phangweni	46		
	c) Etshenilengele			
	d) Mgovu	60		
		TOTAL 2459		

KZN 237 PROJECTS

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)

DEPARTMENT: TECHNICAL SERVICES				
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR 2016-17				
PROJECT TITLE	STATUS QUO	ACTUAL PROJECT COST (TENDER SUM + FEES)	TOTAL (Certified + Projected) 2015/16	TOTAL PROJECTED 2016/17
Ephangweni Community Hall	Under Construction	R 3,529,207.50	R 3,452,640.93	R 76,566.57
Bhungane Community Hall	Under Construction	R 3,529,207.50	R 3,418,537.74	R 110,669.76
Masimini Gravel Road	Under Construction	R 6,988,800.00	R 4,205,392.37	R 2,783,407.63
Mqedandaba Community Hall	Under Construction	R 3,529,207.50	R 2,520,524.76	R 548,884.26
Mdwebu-Sobabili Pedestrian Bridge	Retention	R 1,252,989.50	R 700,361.28	R 101,703.24
Mbangezi-Sobabili Vehicle Bridge	Retention	R 4,236,393.72	R 1,692,057.20	R 391,446.59
Thwathwa Community Hall	Retention	R 3,529,207.50	R 93,182.46	R 21,893.19
Maziyane Community Hall	Retention	R 3,529,207.50	R 922,134.05	R 146,258.19
Vukelani Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,780.00	R 15,220.00
Emaduneni Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,780.00	R 15,220.00
Kwa-Masuku Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,780.00	R 15,220.00
Chiverly Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,780.00	R 15,220.00
Mahlabathini Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,780.00	R 15,220.00
Msuluzi Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 710,080.00	R 14,920.00
Ngodini Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,719.53	R 15,280.47
Milton Farm Creche	Under Construction	R 725,000.00	R 709,780.00	R 15,220.00
Mabhalonini Community Hall	Under Construction	R 2,404,000.00	R 2,331,260.47	R 72,739.53
Ekuthuleni Creche	Retention	R 725,000.00	R 23,119.98	R 0.00

Mhlumba Creche	Retention	R 725,000.00	R 15,174.30	R 0.00
Brymbella Creche	Retention	R 725,000.00	R 42,620.67	R 0.00
Esigodlweni Community Hall	Retention	R 2,405,000.00	R 451,935.39	R 118,520.00
Blacktop Surfaced Road (Estcourt) and Wembezi	Retention	R 8,904,000.00	R 8,839,008.26	R 10,235,357.83

REGISTERED PROJECTS				
PROJECT TITLE	STATUS QUO	ACTUAL PROJECT COST (TENDER SUM + FEES)	TOTAL (Certified + Projected) 2015/16	TOTAL PROJECTED 2016/17
Madazana Community Hall	Tender Stage	R 3,529,207.50	R 0.00	R 3,484,845.63
Dube-Village- Nathana Access Road	Tender Stage	R 8,344,407.08	R 0.00	R 5,800,682.85
Tatane Vehicle Bridge	Final Scope	R 3,185,300.00	R 95,885.00	R 2,975,312.33
Mankonjane Access Road Rehabilitation	Tender Stage	R 7,115,186.63	R 15,254.00	R 4,937,674.00
Newlands-Lochsloy Pedestrian Bridge	Final Scope	R 2,350,000.00	R 18,544.00	R 2,148,670.00
Ngodini (Mshweshwe) Phase 2 Gravel Road	Final Scope	R 2,464,400.00	R 0.00	R 708,941.00
Mahlutshini Access Gravel Road	Final Scope	R 4,763,576.75	0	R 0.00
Thwathwa to Mvundlweni link Access Road	Final Scope	R 4,985,712.75	0	R 0.00
Mimosadale Bus and Taxi Route	0	R 5,000,000.00	0	0
Ngodini Community Hall	0	R 2,400,000.00	0	0
Black Top C Section	0	R 2 000 000 .00	0	0
Collita Pedistrian Bridge	0	R 3,500,000.00	0	0
Gravel Road	0	R 1,700,000.00	0	0
Heavy land creche	0	R 900,000.00	0	0
Khwezi crche	0	R 900,000.00	0	0

Black Top Wembezi	0	R 2,000,000.00	0	0
Fordevilles Sports Complex	0	R 2,500,000.00	0	0
Thembalihle creche	0	R 900,000.00	0	0
Msobotsheni Community Hall	0	R 2,400,000.00	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT PROJECT: IMBABAZANE

Project name	Project estimated value	Project duration	Status qou	KM
D1381(mhubheni)	5.2 mil	4 months	30-40%	12.5
D2356(manjokweni)	2.7 mil	3 months	50-60%	6.2

HOUSING PROJECTS: UMTSHEZI & IMBABAZANE

PROJECT TITLE	STATUS QUO	ACTUAL PROJECT COST (TENDER SUM + FEES)	TOTAL (Certified + Projected) 2015/16	TOTAL PROJECTED 2016/17
Cornfields A	Stage 1	R44million	R1,4million	
Cornfields A	Stage 1	R44million	R1,4million	
Cornfields A	Stage 1	R44million	R1,4million	
Owl and Elephant	Stage 1	R44million	R1,4million	
Msobetsheni	Stage 1	R44million	R1,4million	
Paapkuilsfontein	Stage 1	R88million	R1,3million	
Wembezi A	Busy with prelim studies	no contract as yet	nil	
Wembezi A Rectification	Stage 1	R52million	nil	
Wembezi C	Busy with prelim studies	no contract as yet	nil	
Mimosadale	Satge 2 submitted	R88million	nil	
PROJECT NAME	STATUS	Bugdet	No. of Units	
Lock sloy 1	IA need to submit application pack stage 3. The installation of services is complete	R 15 716 511(stage 1and 2)	565	

Lock sloy 2	Project is incomplete, IA services were teminated	R 36,649,532,00	461	
Mqedandaba	Approaching a close out stage	R 77,720,630,00	1000	
Zwelisha	Approuching a close out stage, there are 23 site idenfied which cannont be built on due to sleep slope and geotechnical reasons.	R 43 ,923,049,26	700	
Sobabili	Project completed	R 74,126,130,00	1000	
Shayamoya	Stage 3 application has been submitted	R 2 835 110,0	1000	
Ephangweni	Busy with site pegging	R 2 835 110,00	1000	
Mnyangweni	Busy with beneficiary administration	R 2 835,110,00	1000	
Ngonyameni	Praparation to submit application pack stage 2	R 2 835 110,00	1000	
Mhlungwini	To submit PDA(PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT)	R 2 835 110,00	0	
Good home	Project is complete, currently at close out stage.		1000	

Community Services

Project	Budget (R's)	Beneficiaries
Tourism Awareness	R50 000	KZN 237 LM
White Maize inputs	R400 000	KZN 237 LM
Community	R760 074	KZN 237 LM
Food For Waste	R300 000	KZN 237 LM
Promotion of Heritage	R50 000	KZN 237 LM
Arts & Culture	R50 000	KZN 237 LM
Ward Committees	R780 000	KZN 237 LM

Operation Sukuma Sakhe	R800 000	KZN 237 LM
Sports Development (Mayoral Cup, interschool Tournaments, SALGA games)	R	KZN 237 LM
Youth Development programs	R200 000	KZN 237 LM
Women's Day Commemoration	R250 000	KZN 237 LM
16 Days of Activism & Mens Dialogue	R100 000	KZN 237 LM
Luncheon Clubs	R50 000	KZN 237 LM
Golden Games	R	KZN 237 LM
Disability Day event & Meetings	R300 000	KZN 237 LM
Commemoration of World AIDS day	R50 000	KZN 237 LM
Local AIDS Council Meetings & Trainings		KZN 237 LM
Reed Dance Imbizo		KZN 237 LM
Circumcision Day		KZN 237 LM
Crime Prevention Campaign	R100 000	KZN 237 LM
Poverty Alleviation	R300 000	KZN 237 LM
Disaster Management Readiness	R1000 000	KZN 237 LM

Department of Human settlements

2015/2016 CURRENT PROJECTS					
PROJECT NAME	FORMER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	BALANCE	PROGRESS
Ephangweni	Imbabazane	KZN 237	R2588000	R477250	Stage 1 planning is at 98%, finalizing Land surveying
Ngonyameni	Imbabazane	KZN 237	R2835110	R704733	Stage 1 is complete, project is moving to stage 2
Shayamoya	Imbabazane	KZN 237	R2835110	R180117	Stage 1 is complete, project is moving to stage 2
Mhlungwini	Imbabazane	KZN 237	R2835110	R1706705	Project is spending, estimated end date October 2016
Mnyangweni	Imbabazane	KZN 237	R2835110	R983710	Project is spending, estimated end date October 2016
Mimosadale	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R2579150	R344087	Stage 1 is complete, project moved to stage 2
Owl and Elephant	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R1417555	R388732	Stage 1 planning is at 90%, finalizing final PDA approval

2015/2016 CURRENT PROJECTS					
PROJECT NAME	FORMER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL BUDGET	BALANCE	PROGRESS
Msobotsheni	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R1417555	R272216	Stage 1 planning is at 90%, finalizing PDA & EIA approval
Cornfields Area A	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R1417555	R357076	Stage 1 planning is at 85%, finalizing PDA approval & beneficiary Admin
Cornfields Area B	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R1417555	R458675	Municipality busy with appointment processes, initial IA's services were terminated
Cornfields Area D	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R1417555	R155419	Stage 1 planning is at 95%, IA finalizing beneficiary admin
Cornfields Area E	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R1417555	R388325	Stage 1 planning is at 90%, finalizing PDA approval
Paapkuilsfontein	uMtshezi	KZN 237	R2535110	R1007922	Project is spending, estimated end date March 2017

20/21 PROJECTS				
Project Name	Local Municipality	Financial Year	Total Budget	Comments
Rensburgdrift	uMtshezi	2020/21	R3327000	Blocked due to land legal issue, IA working on the disposal of the land

Department of Economic Development and Tourism

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS			
Project Name	Project Description & Beneficiaries	Project Locality	Budget
Langalibalele ceramic and pottery project	Manufacturing of ceramic and pottery products – training requirements	KZN 237	
Co-operative Training-Training of Trainers	Skills development programme that benefits co-ops in the province. This assists both the existing and the aspiring co-ops. Current	All Districts- Province wide	R 12 408 000
Cooperative database	Establishment of a cooperative database	All Districts- Province wide	R1 000 000
Cooperative mentorship	Mentorship programme	All Districts- Province wide	R4 000 000
BBBEE Programme	Implementation of BBEEE: stakeholders coordination, women empowerment and youth empowerment	All District-Province wide	R45 000 000
SMME Training & Capacity Building	Skills development programme done by the specialist in the field to benefit small businesses.	Province wide	R 3,000,000.00
District Municipality Investment and Promotion Facilitation Strategies	Development of a strategy and implementation plan that will assist the municipality to attract inward investment for the existing investment opportunities.	Province wide	R 1,500,000.00
Provincial Informal Businesses Database Development and Archiving	The development of the data base for the informal businesses in the districts together with the informal economy registration process.	Province wide	R 600,000.00
Development of regulations for the Provincial Business Act	Development of regulations for the reviewed Business Act to benefit municipalities and businesses.	Province wide	R500,000.00

SMME and Cooperative Data Register	Database update on all the provincial SMME's and Cooperatives	Province wide	R 600,000.00
Tourism Bill and Tourism levy	Tourism Bill and Tourism levy	Province wide	R 1 400 000
Tourism Mentorship Programme	A mentorship programme for existing tourism small businesses. Current	Province wide	R 1 000,000.00
Tourism Entrepreneurship and Career expo		Province wide	R 1,000,000.00
KZN Summer & Tourism campaign		Province wide	R1 500 000
Consumer protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on consumer activities and development of a composite consumer index • Case management • Development & Survey Of A Consumer Publication Index 	Province wide	R2 000 000
Regulation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Licensing PMU • Business Licensing Research on redtape • Licensing Processes (Database) 	Province wide	R1 100 000
Outreach programmes	Information sharing and consultation sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Protection Act • Liquor Act • Business Act 	Province wide	
Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Symbiosis • Solar PV Rooftop Research project • Bio processing cluster & bio-economy project • Bio-gas partnership with SA Cane growers 	Province wide	R 8 000 000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&D Centre of Excellence with tertiary institution • Innovative Building Technology Research 		
Alien Vegetation Clearing Projects	Loskop (ward 10)	KZN 237	R 1 000 000
KZN SEA/EMF programme	Finalisation and development of provincial environmental spatial framework for integration of development imperatives into environmental decisions [PGDP intervention]		
Promotion of SEA	Promoting strategic environmental assessment tools as an alternative to EIA processes [Norms and Standards, SEA and capacity programme]		
Development of environmental management and development strategy	As part of the PDGP interventions	Province wide	
Environmental Information Management System	For purposes of improving environmental data management, EIA and WL application records	Province wide	R500 000
Waste and Chemicals Management Programme	Small recyclers mini-conference, KZN recycling report, Municipal assistance i.t.o. waste management and e-waste material recycling facility	Province wide	
Maloti-Drakensburg Transfrontier Programme (MDTP) Transfer		Uthukela	R514 000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT PROJECTS

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year
Re- gravelling of L 440	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	1 000 000	2016/17
Re- gravelling L1914	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	1 200 000	2016/17
Re- gravelling of L1913 (1.7 km)	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	600 000	2016/17
Re- gravelling of L322 (4km)	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	1 600 000	2016/17
Re- gravelling of D751 (2km)	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	800 000	2016/17
Re- gravelling of L1157 (5km)	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	2 000 000	2016/17
Re- gravelling of P280	Re-gravelling	Imbabazane LM	2 402 500	2016/17
Blade Contract KZN 236	Gravel Roads	Imbabazane LM	1 523 000	2016/17
Blacktop Contract KZN 234- KZN236	Surfaced Roads	Imbabazane LM	1 500 000	2016/17
Road Marking and Studs	Road Marking	Imbabazane LM	470 000	2016/17
Road Marking and Studs	Regulatory Signs	Imbabazane LM	460 000	2016/17
Regulatory and Warning Signs	Minor Structure	Imbabazane LM	110 250	2016/17

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year
Minor Structure Repairs	Infrastructure	Imbabazane LM	590 000	2016/17
Rehabilitation of structures	Rehab of structures	Imbabazane LM	1 000 000	2016/17
Rehabilitation of structures	Rehab of structures	Imbabazane LM	5 129 375	2016/17
Minor Structure repairs	Minor Structure	Imbabazane LM	4 276 160	2016/17
Rehabilitation of structure	Rehab of structures	Imbabazane LM	1 000 000	2016/17
Rehabilitation of structure	Rehab of structures	Imbabazane LM	5 129 375	2016/17
Minor Structure repairs	Minor structure	Imbabazane LM	4 276 160	2016/17
Supply of Labour Piscah	Drain Cleaning and Verges Main	Imbabazane LM	129 254	2016/17
Supply of Labour Piscah	Drain Cleaning and Verges Main	Imbabazane LM	129 254	2016/17
Cleaning of Kerb and channel P10,P170,P11-1	Drain Cleaning and Verges Main	Imbabazane LM	129 254	2016/17
Cleaning of Kerb and channel P12-2,P12-3,P13	Drain Cleaning and Verges Main	Imbabazane LM	129 254	2016/17

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year
Guardrail Repairs P10-1,P1-9,P12-3,P29,P1-8	Guardrail Repair	Imbabazane LM	400 000	20016/17
Causeway Construction	Bridges/ Culverts	Imbabazane LM	555 600	2016/17
Access to Ezinyonyana CP-1km	New Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	5 000 000	2017/18
Construction Umswenya Road	New Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	2 700 000	2017/18
Construction of Mathunzaneni Road	New Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	1 200 000	2017/18
Construction of Umhlumba Road	New Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	2 460 000	2017/18
Construction of Mathanga Road	New Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	900 000	2017/18
Re- gravelling of D187	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	3 600 000	2017/18
Re- gravelling of D1237-12,4 km	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	1 600 000	2017/18
Re- gravelling of D1238-3,3 km	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	4 400 000	2017/18
Re- gravelling of D1253-8,7 km	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	1 500 000	2017/18

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year
Re- gravelling of D2282-2,9 km	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	3 600 000	2017/18
Re- gravelling of D2384-2,8 km	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	1 200 000	2017/18
Blading Contract Bergville RRTF	Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	1 200 000	2017/18
Blacktop Contract Bergville RRTF	Tarred Roads/ Surfaced Roads	Imbabazane LM	1 605 000	2017/18
Patch Gravelling Bergville Roads	Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	1 605 000	2017/18
Road Marking P13,P11,P1-8,P12-3,P29	Road Studs	Imbabazane LM	535 000.00	2017/18
Sign Repairs Various Roads	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	Imbabazane LM	642 000.00	2017/18
Supply of Labour Piscah	Drain Cleaning & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	144 450.00	2017/18
Supply of Labour Piscah	Drain Cleaning & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	144 450.00	2017/18
Guardrail Repairs P1-9,P184,P1-8,P280	Guardrail Repairs	Imbabazane LM	535 000 .00	2017/18

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year
Mabhomane Road-2.5 km	Gravel Road	Imbabazane LM	5 844 449.18	2017/18
Regravelling of D385 (10 km)	Re- gravelling	Imbabazane LM	4 712 121.54	2018/19
Regravelling of L2135(8,2 km)	Gravelling	Imbabazane LM	5 136 296.01	2018/19
Betterment and Gravelling	Betterment & Gravelling	Imbabazane LM	9 000 000	2018/19
Blacktop Contract Bergville RRTF	Blacktop Patching	Imbabazane LM	1 926 000	2018/19
Road Marking Contract Bergville RRTF	Road Marking	Imbabazane LM	10 900 000.00	2018/19
Drainage Improvement P12-2,P12-3,D214,P379	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	Imbabazane LM	125 685	2018/19
Road Studs P13,P11,P1-8,P12-3,P29	Road Studs	Imbabazane LM	200 000.00	2018/19
Road Marking P13,P11,P1-8,P12-3,P29	Road Marking	Imbabazane ML	535 000.00	2018/19
Sign Repairs Various Roads	Maintenance of regulatory/warning signs	Imbabazane LM	642 000.00	2018/19
Maint & repair ; office buildings	Minor Structure repairs	Imbabazane LM	160 500.00	2018/19

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year
Supply of Labour Pischah	Drain Clearing & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	181 255	2018/19
Supply of Labour Pischah	Drain Clearing & Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	181 255	2018/19
Drainage Improvement on P1-9	Handrail Replacement/Repairs	Imbabazane LM	633 384	2018/19
Supply of Labour Pischah	Drain Clearing & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	12 000 000	2018/19
Supply of Labour Winterton	Drain Clearing & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	200 000.00	2018/19
Supply of Labour Weenen	Drain Clearing & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	200 000.00	2018/19
Supply of Labour Estcourt Depot	Drain Clearing & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	200 000.00	2018/19
Cleaning of Kerb and Channel P1-9,P1-8,P170	Drain Clearing & Verge Maintenance	Imbabazane LM	200 000.00	2018/19
Guardrail Repairs P1-9,P184,P1-8,P280	Guardrail repairs	Imbabazane LM	200 000.00	2018/9
Handrail Repairs P12-2,P1-9,P12-3,P11-1,P10-1	Handrail Replacement/Repairs	Imbabazane LM	203 300.00	2018/19

Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	Budget	Financial Year

Department of health Projects

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	BUDGET	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Ntabamhlope Clinic	Painting and repairs to Clinic and Residences	Imbabazane	R 1 000 000		R 1 000 000	

uThukela District Municipality

Water and sanitation projects

uThukela District Municipality (DC 22) 2016/2017 MIG Projects									
IDP NO.	PROJECT NAME	LOCALITY	REPOSNSIBLE DEPARTMENT	TYPE (Phased Ongoing Periodic)	FUNDER	MUNICIPAL CAPITAL BUDGET			
						2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Water									
	Bhekuzulu Ephangweni Community Water Supply(7&8)	Imbabazane	Technical		MIG		35 004 000	31 170 000	21 000 000
	Ntabamhlophe CWSS(13)	Imbabazane	Technical		MIG		16 145 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
Sanitation									
	Sanitation ward 7	Imbabazane	Technical		WSIG		4 500 000		

YEAR	ROAD NO	WARD	AREA	INKOSI	TRIBAL AUTHORITY	BUDGET
2011/12	Re- gravelled D 488	5	Colenso	PLO	PLO	R2 752 203
2011/12	Re- gravelled D 741	9	Mshayazafe	PLO	PLO	R1 500 000
2011/12	Re- gravelled P 170	9	Midway/Lowlands	PLO	PLO	R3 738 880
2011/12	Re- gravelled P 280	7	Weenen	Mthembu	AbaThembu Tribe	R3 300 000
2011/12	Causeway P 176	5	Weenen	Mthembu	AbaThembu Tribe	R4 000 000
2012/13	Upgrade D 489	8	Cornfields	Mabaso	Abantungwa Tribe	R15 000 000
2012/13	Re- gravelling Nontethe Ext	5	Weenen	Mthembu	Abantungwa	R15 000 000
2012/13	Re- gravelling L 471 Cornfields	8	Cornfields	Mabaso	Abantungwa	R5 000 000
2012/13	New Road KwaVumbu	5	Colenso	PLO	PLO	R1 100 000
2012/13	New Road D 385 Ext	9	Willow Grange	PLO	PLO	R2 250 000
2012/13	New Road Mcfie	8	Cornfields	Mabaso	Abantungwa	R15 000 000
2012/13	Causeway P 176 A	5	Weenen	Mthembu	Abathembu	R4 100 000
2012/13	Reseal P1-9	5	Colenso	PLO	PLO	R6 200 000
2012/13	Reseal P12-2	5	Weenen	Mthembu	Abathembu	R33 000 000
2012/13	Reseal P12-3	5	Weenen	Mthembu	Abathembu	R15 820 000
2013/14	Re- gravelling D 500	9	Estcourt	PLO	PLO	R1 500 000
2013/14	Regravelling P 170	9	Midway/Lowlands	PLO	PLO	R3 600 000
2013/14	Regravelling P176	5	Weenen	Mthembu	Abathembu	R2 400 000

2013/14	Causeway P 176 B	5	Weenen	Mthembu	Abathembu	R3 500 000
---------	------------------	---	--------	---------	-----------	------------

SANITATIONS

PROJECT NAME	LOCALITY/ WARD	RESPONSIBLE DEPT	FUNDER	MUNICIPAL CAPITAL
VIP latrines (Sanitation)	5	Technical	MIG	R30 517 148
VIP Latrines (Sanitation)	7	Technical	MIG	R19 501 748
Water Supply Scheme	KwaNobamba Ezitendeni (5,7,8)	Technical	MIG	R31 700 000
VIP Latrines (Sanitation)	4	Technical	MIG	R10 450 000
VIP Latrines (Sanitation)	4	Technical	MIG	R10 547 000

Department of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs

PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	BUDGET	YEAR	
<i>Bhekuzulu Community Services Centre</i>			2016/17	
<i>AmaHlubi Nodal Development</i>			2016/17	
<i>AmaHlubi Cultural Village</i>			2016/17	
<i>Fresh Produce Pack house (feasibility)</i>			2016/17	

Sector Plans

NO	SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED? Y / N	ADOPTED? Y / N	ADOPTION DATE	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW
1	SDBIP 2016/17	N	N	2016	JUNE 2017
2	Spatial Development Framework	N	N	2016	JUNE 2017
3	Local Economic Development Strategy	N	N	2016	JUNE 2017
4	Housing Sector Plan	Y	Y	2016	JUNE 2017
5	Disaster Management Sector Plan	N	N	2016	JUNE 2017

